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THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
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QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
THE RISK OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 17 April 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the final communiqué and resolutions adopted by the twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers of the member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Conakry from 9 to 12 December 1995 (see annexes*).

I should be grateful if you would have these documents circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 28, 32, 42, 44, 54, 55 and 73, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hajja Camara Mahawa BANGOURA
Permanent Representative

* The annexes are being issued in the languages of submission only.

Annexes

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

		Page
I.	Final communiqué	3
II.	Report and resolutions on political, Muslim minorities and communities, legal and information affairs	43
III.	Resolutions on statutory and general matters	174
IV.	Report and resolutions on economic, social, science and technology affairs	188
V.	Report and resolutions on cultural and Islamic affairs	248
VI.	Report and resolutions on administrative and financial affairs	315

Annex I

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE TWENTY-THIRD ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF PEACE, SOLIDARITY AND TOLERANCE) CONAKRY, REPUBLIC OF GUINEA 17-20 RAJAB, 1416H (9-12 DECEMBER, 1995)

Bismillahi Arrahmani Arrahim

At the kind invitation of the Government of the Republic of Guinea, the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance) was held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H, corresponding to 9 - 12 December 1995 under the high patronage of His Excellency General Lansana Conté, President of the Republic of Guinea.

2. The Conference was attended by:

(a) Member States:

1. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
2. Republic of Azerbaijan
3. Islamic State of Afghanistan
4. Republic of Albania
5. State of United Arab Emirates
6. Republic of Indonesia
7. Republic of Uganda
8. Islamic Republic of Iran
9. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
10. State of Bahrain
11. Brunei Darussalam
12. Burkina Faso
13. People's Republic of Bangladesh
14. Republic of Benin
15. Republic of Turkey
16. Republic of Tunisia
17. Republic of Gabon
18. Republic of the Gambia
19. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
20. Republic of Djibouti
21. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
22. Republic of Senegal
23. Republic of Sudan
24. Syrian Arab Republic
25 Republic of Sierra Leone
26. Republic of Iraq
27. Sultanate of Oman
28. Republic of Guinea
29. Republic of Guinea-Bissau
30. State of Palestine
31. State of Qatar
32. Republic of Cameroon
33. Republic of Kazakhstan
34. State of Kuwait

35. Republic of Lebanon
36. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
37. Republic of Maldives
38. Republic of Mali
39. Malaysia
40. Arab Republic of Egypt
41. Kingdom of Morocco
42. Islamic Republic of Mauritania
43. Republic of Mozambique
44. Republic of Niger
45. Federal Republic of Nigeria
46. Republic of Yemen

(b) Observers:

i) States:

- Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Republic of Uzbekistan.

ii) Muslim Communities:

- Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris;
- Moro National Liberation Front.

iii) International and Regional Organizations:

- United Nations (UN);
- Organization of African Unity (OAU);
- Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO);
- Arab Maghreb Union.

(c) Subsidiary Organs:

- Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre, for Islamic Countries, Ankara;
- Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul;
- Islamic Institute of Technology, Dhaka;
- Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, Casablanca;
- Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah;
- Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah;
- International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul;

- Islamic Solidarity Fund, Jeddah;

- Islamic University of Niger;

- Islamic University of Uganda.

(d) Specialized Institutions:

- Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah;

- Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Rabat;

- International Islamic News Agency, Jeddah;

(e) Affiliated Institutions:

- Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, Benghazi;

- Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Karachi;

(f) Islamic Foundations and Societies, as invitees:

- World Islamic League - Makkah Al-Mukarramah;

- World Islamic Call Society, Tripoli;

- World Muslim Congress, Karachi;

- International Islamic Council for Da'wa and Relief, Cairo;

- International Islamic Charitable Foundation, Kuwait;

- International Islamic Relief Organization, Jeddah.

(h) Invitees:

- Republic of Côte D'ivoire;

- Republic of Slovenia;

- Sanjak;

- True Representatives of the Kashmiri People;
- U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR);
- U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
- United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF);
- U.N. Development Programme (UNDP);
- Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO);
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC);
- Wor'd Health Organization (WHO);
- U.N. Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people;
- Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS);

3. The Conference was opened by His Excellency General Lansana Conté, President of the Republic of Guinea.

In his opening speech, President Lansana Conté welcomed the delegates who made the journey to Conakry in great numbers.

After expressing his high appreciation for the commendable efforts exerted by the OIC Secretary General, Dr. Hamid Algabid, as the head of the General Secretariat, His Excellency General Lansana Conté stressed the extremely complicated situation in which the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was being held. In this respect, he declared that the world was facing numerous deep crises and that the spiritual and moral values were being debased. He added that economic imbalances were causing, increasing and spreading endemic poverty and injustice in the distribution of the wealth produced, and persistent racial discrimination, wars, illiteracy and diseases were rife.

While deploring the fratricidal infighting among Muslims, His Excellency General Lansana Conté called on the Islamic community to further mobilize and show more active and more effective solidarity, particularly in the search for peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Afghanistan, Kashmir, Somalia, the Syrian Golan and South Lebanon. Among the tragedies witnessed on the African continent, he mentioned the situation in Liberia and Sierra Leone which has

resulted in considerable political, economic and social difficulties for Guinea.

The President of the Republic of Guinea, His Excellency General Lansana Conté, recommended that the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers be the appropriate framework for assessing development aid and cooperation programmes, in a spirit of greater solidarity. In particular, he asked the Conference to consider the ways and means likely to ensure a more efficient operation of institutions and universities entrusted with dispensing knowledge and know-how to the Islamic youth who are being approached by all sides, especially by alien religious trends.

4. The Conference then heard the speeches of the Ministers and Heads of Delegations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of Mali who took the floor on behalf of the Arab, Asian and African Groups respectively, to thank the President, Government and People of Guinea for the brotherly welcome and generous hospitality extended to them.

5. In his speech, the Secretary General, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, commended the generous hospitality of the Guinean people whose history is spangled with epic feats and who have, over the years, set an example of determination in their struggle to assert their identity, their sovereignty and genuine African values. He paid a vibrant tribute to His Excellency General Lansana Conte, President of the Republic of Guinea, for kindly according his high patronage to the Conference.

His Excellency the Secretary General expressed his respectful and deep gratitude to His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco and Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit, for the unflagging solicitude and continued support shown to the OIC by His Majesty, his Government and People.

Taking up the international situation, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, while noting with satisfaction the progress made in settling some major issues of concern to the Islamic Ummah, expressed regret at the continuation of a number of disputes and conflicts and the procrastination of the international community in finding solutions for other world crises.

In this context, he evoked the efforts exerted by the OIC within the framework of the Middle East situation, the questions of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and South Lebanon, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Afghanistan, Somalia, Jammu and Kashmir, as well as the questions of Cyprus, of Muslims in Southern Philippines, and Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan.

He called on member states to show increased solidarity with the drought stricken Sahel countries, and expressed the hope that the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme be quickly implemented for the benefit of the populations of the region.

In the economic field, he stressed the need to promote greater economic cooperation between member states.

In the cultural field, His Excellency the Secretary General commended the work done by the Group of Government Experts on the Image of Islam set up by the Seventh Islamic Summit. He called on member states to encourage and support the Islamic institutions entrusted with dispensing education in keeping with the precepts of our religion. Finally, His Excellency the Secretary General turned to the precarious financial situation of the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs. He communicated to the Conference the recommendations of the Eminent Persons Group set up by the Seventh Islamic Summit with a view to increasing the efficiency and influence of the OIC as an instrument of Islamic solidarity and cooperation.

6. His Excellency Mr. Abdel Kabir Al-Alaoui Al-Mdaghri, Minister of Waqfs and Islamic Affairs and Head of the Delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco, communicated on behalf of the Chairman of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers the greetings and high appreciation of His Majesty King Hassan II, current Chairman of the OIC, and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, to his brother His Excellency President Lansana Conté, President of the Republic of Guinea, and to his honourable Government for the efforts they have exerted to ensure the success of this Conference. His Excellency Minister Al-Madaghri stressed the importance of the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which is being held, he said, at a critical juncture of qualitative mutations characterizing the new World Order. He stressed the need for the OIC to undertake the task of correcting the image of Islam in the outside world to counter the deceptive campaign aiming at smudging Islamic values and accusing Islam of fanaticism, violence and terrorism.

He also mentioned the results achieved by the Group of Eminent Personalities entrusted with the task of evaluating the performance of the Organization with a view to increasing its efficiency and ensuring a better coordination and cooperation between its member states.

7. His Excellency Mr. Kozo Zoumanigui, Minister in the President's Office incharge of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Conference.

8. The Conference elected the Foreign Ministers of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the State of Palestine as Vice-Chairmen. The Kingdom of Morocco was elected Rapporteur General.

9. Following his election as Chairman of the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, His Excellency Mr. Kozo Zoumanigui stressed the importance of economic and social cooperation among member states and expressed satisfaction at the results achieved in this area. He expressed his conviction that the human and economic capacities of the countries of the Ummah constitute a reliable basis for the construction of a group of powerful nations capable of withstanding the assaults and boycott of the enemies of Islam.

His Excellency Kozo Zoumanigui also expressed his confidence that the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers will adopt the relevant resolutions that will contribute to further revitalize our Organization.

10. The Conference listened with interest to the messages of the representatives of the Secretaries General of the United Nations Organization and the Organization of the African Unity, and the statement of the Secretary General of the Economic Cooperation Organization.

11. The Conference decided to adopt the opening speech of His Excellency General Lansana Conte, President of the Republic of Guinea, as an official document of the Conference.

12. The Conference decided to place the current session under the sign of peace, solidarity and tolerance.

13. The Conference then approved the report of the meeting of the Senior Officials, presented by its Chairman, His Excellency El Haj Mamadou Saliou Sylla, Secretary General of the National Islamic League, member of the Government and Head of the Delegation of the Republic of Guinea at the meeting of Senior Officials.

14. The Conference adopted the draft agenda proposed by the meeting of Senior Officials.

15. The Conference noted with satisfaction the report of His Excellency Dr. Abdellatif Filali, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, Chairman of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on the activities of the Organization during the period between the two sessions.

16. The Conference also noted with satisfaction the reports presented by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on several items of the agenda and on the activities of the General Secretariat

between the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers.

17. The Conference heard with fraternal sentiments the statement by His Excellency Atay Rasit who presented the just cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus.

18. The Conference also heard a presentation made by His Excellency Mr. Nur Misuari, Chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, on the negotiations between the Moro National Liberation Front and the Government of the Philippines.

A- ORGANIC, STATUTORY AND GENERAL QUESTIONS:

19. The Conference unanimously admitted the Republic of Kazakhstan as a full member of the OIC.

20. The Conference noted with satisfaction the reports of the Secretary General on organic, statutory and general issues. In this respect, the Conference expressed its appreciation of the Secretary General's report on the implementation of resolutions 1/7-ORG (IS) and 1/22-ORG respectively adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit and by the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and relating to the functioning of the OIC, of its subsidiary organs and of its specialized and affiliated institutions. The Conference expressed satisfaction at the measures taken by the Secretary General for the implementation of these important resolutions and invited him to pursue his efforts in this respect.

21. The Conference took note of the report of the Eminent Persons Group on the evaluation of the work done by the OIC since its inception, twenty-five years ago, and the identification of its needs so as to achieve a qualitative change and discharge its duties in the best possible manner. It also took note of the report of the Group of Government Experts on the Image of Islam in the Outside World and expressed its deep appreciation for the attention and care given by His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference and of Al-Quds Committee, to the work of both Groups. It noted with great satisfaction and gratitude the directives and orientation of His Majesty concerning the recommendations of the Group of Government Experts on the Image of Islam as well as the recommendations of the Eminent Persons Group. In this respect the Conference welcomed His Majesty's decision to have this Group continue its work so that it may complete the mission entrusted to it.

22. The Conference welcomed the initiative of His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, Chairman of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee to establish the Bait Al Mal Agency for Al-Quds

Al-Sharif, announced during the Fifteenth Session of Al-Quds Committee held in Ifrane in January 1995. It expressed the hope that the Agency will start its work as soon as possible.

23. The Conference elected the following member states as members of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for a two-year period:

1- State of United Arab Emirates;
2- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
3- Republic of Turkey;
4- Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;
5- Republic of Tunisia;
6- Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
7- State of Kuwait;
8- Republic of Yemen;
9- Arab Republic of Egypt;
10- Kingdom of Morocco;
11- State of Palestine;
12- Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;
13- Republic of Niger.

24. The Conference also elected the following member states to the Financial Control Organ for a period of two years:

1- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
2- State of United Arab Emirates;
3- Republic of Yemen;
4- Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;
5- Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh;
6- Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
7- Republic of Senegal;
8- Republic of Tunisia.

25. The Conference noted with satisfaction the Secretary General's report on cooperation between the OIC, the United Nations and other regional and international organizations. It welcomed such cooperation and expressed the hope that it will develop further.

26. The Conference took note of the proposal made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to hold an extraordinary session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Pakistan in March 1997 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the creation of Pakistan in 1997 and recommended that the Heads of State and Government of member states approve the proposal.

27. The Conference welcomed the generous offer made by the Republic of Indonesia to host the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in 1996 and expressed its gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

B. POLITICAL AFFAIRS:

Question of Palestine and Al-Quds and Al-Sharif:

28. The Conference reaffirmed that the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the prime cause of all Muslims, and expressed its solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle for removing the effects of the Israeli occupation and the building of the Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine so as to achieve the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their rights to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent state on the soil of their homeland with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

29. The Conference called upon member states to continue the consolidation of their solidarity with the Palestinian people; and to continue supporting the positions of the PLO in its negotiations for the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

30. The Conference expressed its support for the peace process in the Middle East and welcomed the agreements concluded in its framework. It also welcomed the signing of the agreement on the implementation of the second phase of the Palestinian-Israeli Declaration of Principles and called for respect of all its components. It noted that the success of the peace process hinges on the implementation of resolutions of international legitimacy, including resolutions 242, 338 and 425 of the Security Council, on the basis of Arab and international understanding of these resolutions, and the "land for peace" formula and the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their national and political rights. It affirmed that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region can only be achieved through complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and the occupied Lebanese territories.

31. The Conference reaffirmed that the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and to it apply all the provisions applicable to the other occupied territories; and reiterated the necessity of its return to the Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine. It called upon all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted, in any way, by those authorities as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel. It reaffirmed that all legislative, administrative and settlement measures and arrangements

that aim at changing the legal status of the Holy city are null and void and are in contradiction with the international agreements and conventions. It called upon all States to comply with Security Council Resolution 478 (1980) which invites member states not to transfer their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It invited the international community, and in particular, the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, to compel Israel not to effect any geographical or demographic changes in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, during the transitional period, that might affect the outcome of the negotiations on the final status of the City.

32. It condemned the Israeli occupation authorities' holding, in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, celebrations for what it calls the "Third Millenary Anniversary of Al-Quds Al-Sharif" which constitutes a fallacious campaign that aims at counterfeiting the historic facts of the City of Al-Quds; and it called upon the States of the World to boycott these celebrations.

33. It strongly condemned the Israeli expansionist settlement policy and called for confronting it with all possible means and regarded all settlements established or to be established by Israel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in all other parts of the occupied Palestinian territories and the Syrian Golan as null and void in accordance with international legitimacy, and invited the member states to request the UN Security Council to form an international committee to supervise and monitor the prevention of the settlement process in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

34. The Conference condemned the continuation of the aggressive Israeli scheme to partition the Ibrahimi Mosque Enclosure in the occupied city of Al-Khalil and warned that any slackness in countering this scheme would encourage Israel to undermine the other Islamic and Christian shrines - a state of affairs that would adversely affect the peace process.

35. The Conference urged all States and the quarters concerned to support the international programme on economic, social and cultural development in the occupied Palestinian territories and to extend the stipulated necessary assistance required by the Palestinian people for the building of their national economy and for the support of their national institutions and the protection of the Islamic Holy Places in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

36. The Conference called upon member states to honour their commitment to cover the budgets of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf and urged them to initiate the settlement of their contributions. It appealed to those states that have not as yet announced their donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to do so as early as possible.

37. It called on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), to accede to the treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli Atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System, to proclaim Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its stockpile of nuclear weapons and materials to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

38. The Conference commended the steadfastness of the Arab-Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan against Israeli occupation; strongly condemned Israel for not complying with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); and affirmed that Israel's decision to impose its jurisdiction, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void. It also declared that the Knesset resolution of 11 November 1991 confirming the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void and is without legal effect and constitutes a flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 497 (1981). It strongly condemned Israel for continuing to alter the legal status and demographic set-up of the occupied Syrian Golan. It affirmed that Israel's continuing occupation of the Syrian Golan constitutes a permanent threat to peace and security in the region. It demanded that Israel withdraws totally from the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of 4 June 1967.

39. The Conference saluted the heroism of the steadfast Lebanese people against the Israeli occupation and strongly condemned Israel for its continuing occupation and annexation of parts of Southern Lebanon and its Western Bikaa. It strongly condemned all the inhuman practices of the Israeli forces in the occupied Lebanese areas. It called for the intensification of the efforts for the release of the Lebanese detainees from the Israeli prisons, the disclosure of the fate of the missing persons and the handing over of the remains of the martyrs. It also called for action to force Israel to implement the UN Security Council resolutions, in particular, resolution 425 (1978) which calls for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Lebanese territories. It invited all States to increase their assistance to Lebanon in order to consolidate the political gains of the Lebanese Government.

Bosnia-Herzegovina:

40. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of

Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders and reaffirmed all previous OIC Resolutions and Declarations relating to the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

41. It strongly condemned the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, genocide and acts of terrorism, particularly the overrunning of the safe and demilitarized area of Srebrenica and safe area of Zepa by the Serbs as well as their attacks on other safe areas and the perpetration of acts of genocide, ethnic cleansing and other acts of inhumanity against the civilian population of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in blatant violation of Security Council resolutions and all norms of civilized conduct, law and morality.

42. It condemned the human rights violations by Serbia of the non-Serb population in Kossovo, Sanjak and Vojvodina and stressed the need to protect their basic rights and freedoms and to grant them the status commensurate with that to be granted to the Serbs in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

43. It urged that appropriate measures should be taken to ensure effective follow-up on the work of the International War Crimes Tribunal at The Hague as well as to ensure that those indicted by the Tribunal, including Karadzic and Mladic, are punished for their crimes against humanity, genocide and grave violations of international humanitarian law. It warned once again the Serb and Montenegran authorities as well as all persons who commit or order the commission of breaches of international humanitarian law in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and will be punished for crimes against humanity and genocide in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and Convention on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

44. It reaffirmed that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has the inherent right to individual and collective self-defence as recognized by Article 51 of the UN Charter and should be provided with all necessary means for self-defense to exercise individually or collectively its inherent right recognized by Article 51 of the UN Charter which includes its right to receive defence assistance.

45. It further reaffirmed the position of OIC countries that they do not consider themselves "de jure" obliged to respect the illegal and unjust arms embargo imposed against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a member of the U.N., which is the victim of Serbian aggression and genocide. It reiterated that consistent with Article 51 of the UN Charter as well as Article 1 of the Convention on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, all

states are under an obligation to provide necessary means to enable the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to defend itself against aggression and genocide.

46. It rejected strongly any suggestion to permit or legalize any special or confederal relationship between the Bosnian Serbs and Serbia and Montenegro, as this would violate and undermine the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It reaffirmed the principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by the use of force and emphasized the importance of not taking any measures which would reward aggression or appease the aggressor as this would be detrimental to upholding the principles of the U.N. Charter and International Law.

47. It welcomed the Dayton peace agreement at the initiative of the United States. It reiterated the obligation of the international community to ensure the full implementation of the Dayton peace agreement in order to establish a just and durable peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the basis of the principles adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference in this respect.

48. It expressed its outrage over the deliberate and continuing military involvement of Serbia-Montenegro and its assistance to the Bosnian rebel Serbs and emphasized the need for taking effective measures to put an end to such illegal deliveries by strengthening the mechanisms to seal the border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia-Montenegro. It also expressed its opposition to the lifting of sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro (the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), as well as any easing of sanctions.

49. It reiterated the need for an effective peace implementation mechanism under the mandate of the UN Security Council and reaffirmed the need to ensure adequate representation of the OIC troops in the multi-national force including effective participation in its command structure. It further reiterated that the financing of the operations of the multinational force to implement the peace agreement should be envisaged in a manner which should enable member states of the OIC to participate in the peace implementation force.

50. It appealed to the international community to assist in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and called on the OIC member countries to make special efforts to offer humanitarian, commercial, economic and technical cooperation to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It also called on member states to extend necessary assistance and support to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of

Croatia on a bilateral, trilateral or multilateral basis with a view to strengthening their economies and to promote mutual respect, firm friendship and cooperation between these two Republics as well as to fortify the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It expressed the urgent need for providing humanitarian assistance for the refugees and displaced persons of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

51. It welcomed and supported the decision of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina to establish an "Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina" in accordance with the Plan of Action adopted at the Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina and Troop Contributing Countries at Kuala Lumpur on 14 September 1995 for mobilizing and coordinating humanitarian, economic, legal and defence assistance in line with the obligations and commitments of the OIC member states under the UN Charter. It urged member states to actively participate in the efforts of the "Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina" in order to mobilize greater assistance in different fields for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

52. It reaffirmed that the direct participation of the OIC Contact Group in the implementation of the peace agreement would be essential to facilitate a just and equitable peace settlement.

53. It welcomed the Joint Meetings of the OIC Contact Group and the Five Nation Contact Group at Paris on 7 September, 1995 and at New York on 28 September, 1995 and underlined that these consultations between the two Contact Groups on a frequent and regular basis are essential for facilitating the realization of a just and durable peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina. It commended the work of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and requested it to continue its work.

Jammu and Kashmir:

54. The Conference called for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement. It condemned the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and called for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination. It also called upon member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the gross and systematic human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. It further called upon India to allow international Human Rights

Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

55. It affirmed that any political process/elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by people of Kashmir as is provided in the relevant Security Council Resolutions.

56. It supported the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to initiate a meaningful bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and called upon the Government of India to respond positively to these efforts. It affirmed that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

57. It requested the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences. It also requested the Secretary General to establish contact with the governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

58. It appreciated the efforts made by the Secretary General for enabling the true representatives of the Kashmiri people to have their views expressed in OIC and other international fora, and requested him to continue to take all necessary steps in this regard.

59. It appealed to the OIC member states and institutions as well as other Islamic institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

60. It recommended that member states continue to coordinate their positions and to take joint action at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and other international fora to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

61. It commended the efforts being made by the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir. It requested the Contact Group to continue its efforts for promoting the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people in accordance with the UN Resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights.

Afghanistan:

62. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the fratricidal conflict in Afghanistan and appealed to the Afghan leadership to spare no effort to bring the hostilities to an immediate end.

63. It emphasized the urgent need for a new political consensus among the Afghan parties. It further emphasized the need for the immediate establishment of an enlarged mechanism involving all Afghan parties to deal with all issues relating to the Afghan crisis including that of the transfer of power.

64. It affirmed the need for the launching of a credible intra-Afghan process for restoring peace and stability in Afghanistan and for reviving the political, economic, social and institutional infrastructure of the Afghan society.

65. It called upon the Afghan parties to extend their full cooperation to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for promoting peace in Afghanistan. It reaffirmed the decisions of the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.

66. It emphasized the need for continued close coordination of efforts between OIC and UN for promoting a peaceful political settlement in Afghanistan by setting up a credible intra-Afghan mechanism. It expressed its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the United Nations to draw the attention of the international community to the acute economic and political problems of Afghanistan, and for promoting peace and mobilizing assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction and in this regard, it encouraged the continuing cooperation between the efforts of the OIC and the UN Special Mission.

Somalia:

67. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia. It noted with appreciation the constant efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, as well as for the alleviation of the suffering of the Somali people in cooperation with the regional States, the United Nations, the League of Arab States and Organization of African Unity, in the framework of a joint approach and called for continuation of such efforts and requested

the Secretary General to send a Contact Group to urge various Somali parties to resume their dialogue with a view to achieving national reconciliation.

68. It called for the convening of an international conference on peace and national reconciliation in Somalia in accordance with the relevant resolution of the UN General Assembly, with the participation of all the Somali parties and all the concerned international and regional organizations.

Iraqi aggression against Kuwait:

69. The Conference called upon Iraq to pursue efforts towards the fulfillment of its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions, for the establishment of security, peace and stability in the region.

70. It called on Iraq to cooperate fully and seriously with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Tripartite Committee in Geneva which was established under its sponsorship and supervision, with a view to implementing its engagements pursuant to Para. 2C and Para. 3C of resolutions No. 686 (1991) and (30) of resolution No. 687 (1991) pertaining to urgent release of prisoners and hostages from among Kuwaiti military troops and civilians and any others so as to put an end to this humanitarian issue.

71. It affirmed that Iraq, in accepting resolution 686 (1991) and resolution 687 (1991) is deemed accountable for implementing Para 2-B of resolution 686 and Para 16 of resolution 687 which involve the responsibility of Iraq under the relevant Security Council resolutions for reparations in respect of any direct loss or direct harm, including any attendant environmental damages, depletion of natural resources or any losses sustained by foreign governments, their nationals or their companies.

72. It reaffirmed Security Council resolution 949 which calls on Iraq not to use again its military or any other forces in an aggressive or provocative manner to threaten its neighbours or the U.N. operations in Iraq. It reaffirmed respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq; expressed its sympathy with the Iraqi people and welcomed, in this respect, Security Council Resolution No. 986 (1995) and considered it to be a step that should be accepted and implemented by Iraq so as to alleviate this suffering.

Armenia - Azerbaijan:

73. The Conference strongly condemned the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijan Republic. It considered the actions perpetrated against civilian Azeri

population in occupied Azeri territory as crimes against humanity and strongly demanded the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, immediate unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories, inter alia, Lachin and Shusha regions, and strongly urged Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic.

74. It called on the Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Azerbaijan Republic; to take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; to condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic and decided to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.

75. It called for a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers. It urged both Armenia and Azerbaijan and all states member of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing CSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

76. It reaffirmed its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country. It called for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity. It expressed its concern over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic and requested the member states, the Islamic Development Bank and the other Islamic Institutions to render urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Azerbaijan Republic.

US Aggression against Libya:

77. The Conference condemned again the continuing United States aggression and threats and plots against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. It supported the right of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to appropriate reparations for the physical and human losses sustained as a result of aggression as well as the right of the Jamahiriya to demand reparations from the United States in conformity with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 38/41.

78. It reaffirmed its solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in defending its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against

the economic boycott measures which seek to undermine its plans for development.

79. It condemned the U.S. economic boycott measures against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and called for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international law and conventions. It called upon the United States to desist from all threats, provocations and acts of aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as such practices contravene international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

Crisis between Libya and United States, United Kingdom and Republic of France:

80. The Conference expressed appreciation for the readiness of the Libyan Jamahiriya to peacefully settle the dispute between Libya and United States, United Kingdom and France and to cooperate in order to establish a fruitful dialogue among all concerned parties.

81. It expressed concern over the escalation of the crisis and the threat to impose further sanctions or the use of force as a means of interaction among states, including violation of the UN Charter, and international laws and standards.

82. It called on all parties to exert greater efforts to reach a solution of the crisis thereby ending the plight to which the Libyan people are subjected as a result of the embargo imposed on them. It declared its support for the proposal made in the resolution adopted by the League of Arab States (Doc. 5373-DA,(101)-G 3) on 27 March 1994 calling for the holding of a just trial of the two suspects by Scottish Judges in accordance with Scottish law at the seat of the International Court of Justice in The Hague and urged the Security Council to take into consideration this constructive proposal in order to seek a peaceful solution to avoid any escalation of the crisis, which would exacerbate tension in the region.

83. The Conference condemned the continuation of sanctions against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and renewed its call on the Security Council to review its resolutions 731/92, 748/92 and 883/93 so as to lift the sanctions imposed on the Great Jamahiriya.

Cyprus:

84. The Conference reaffirmed the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the question of Cyprus which express firm support for the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus which constitute an integral part of the Islamic world. It reiterated its support for

the efforts of the UN Secretary General under his mission of good offices towards a negotiated settlement mutually acceptable to both sides. It welcomed in this context, the acceptance by the Turkish Cypriot side of the package of confidence building measures suggested by the UN Secretary General following his assessment of November 1992 that it would be difficult to achieve any success in the negotiations towards a comprehensive settlement as long as the current crisis of confidence between the two sides continues. It considered that the rearmament of the Greek Cypriot side deepened further the existing mistrust between the two sides and constituted a threat to peace and stability in the island.

85. It also expressed its solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus and its appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually acceptable settlement.

86. It reaffirmed the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side-by-side in security, peace and harmony without the one having the ability to exploit, oppress or threaten the other. It urged the member states to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and to increase and expand their relations in all fields and in particular in the fields of trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports. It decided to support until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus for the right to be heard in all international fora where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus.

87. It considered that building of mutual confidence between the two parties in the island is essential to make progress towards an overall settlement of the question. It called on the two parties to cooperate fully with the UN Secretary General to achieve agreement for implementing the confidence building measures and to resume direct talks without any pre-conditions. It also decided to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus for full membership of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

<u>The Comorian Island of Mayotte:</u>

88. The Conference reaffirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte. It expressed its active solidarity with the Comorian people and supported the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the Island to its natural entity. It rejected any idea of dividing the Comorian Island of Mayotte into departments, as this would

be contrary to all relevant international resolutions and to solving the issue through negotiations in accordance with the willingness of the French and Comorian Presidents.

89. It urged anew the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the prompt return of the Island of Mayotte to the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros. It called upon the member states to use their influence with France collectively and individually so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.

Eastern and Central Europe:

90. The Conference reaffirmed the need to maintain and promote ties of friendship and cooperation between the Islamic world and the countries of Eastern and Central Europe on the basis of mutual interest and expressed the hope that strengthening of economic relations between Eastern and Western Europe would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic cooperation and trade exchanges between those countries and Islamic countries, nor have a negative impact on the flow of financial resources extended by the advanced countries, whether Eastern or Western, for financing development in Muslim and Third world countries. It also expressed the hope that the States of Eastern and Western Europe and other States respect and protect the Islamic identity of the Muslim communities and/or Muslim minorities living in their countries and their right to practice freely their language, religion and culture.

91. It called on the Secretary General to visit the region from time to time to contact the Governments and members of the Muslim communities to ascertain their conditions and enlighten them about the OIC. It also requested that the IDB may in association with international/regional financial institutions draw up a study of the economic circumstances of the region, Western concerns and interests, and the implications for the Muslim countries.

Security and Solidarity:

92. The Conference reiterated that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries. It firmly resolved to strengthen the security of member states, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and as stipulated in the Dakar Declaration. It also reaffirmed the permanent and

full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples as well as the other States and peoples of the world, over their natural resources and economic activities. It expressed the resolve of the member states to safeguard and strengthen Islamic values in all areas of life, specially those relating to solidarity and mutual respect.

93. It reiterated the resolve of member states to encourage, wherever appropriate, the initiation of confidence and security building measures, bilaterally or at the sub-regional levels in conformity with the provisions and principles contained in the Dakar Declaration. It called on the member states and the Inter-governmental Experts Group on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States to draw up and formulate specific proposals on confidence-building measures and submit them to the Inter-governmental Experts Group.

94. The Conference recognized anew that small States are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs. It called upon the member states to provide assistance, when requested by small member states, for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC.

95. The Conference expressed deep regret and concern at the bloody coup attempt which was carried out by mercenaries against the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros in September 1995. It expressed deep thanks to the international community, the UN and other regional and international organizations which immediately condemned the coup attempt. It expressed special thanks to the Republic of France for its quick intervention to put down the coup attempt and restore stability and security to the Republic of the Comoros.

Disarmament:

96. The Conference called for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction notably nuclear weapons with a view to creating a world free of such weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues as a whole, particularly the elimination of nuclear weapons. It also emphasized the need to conduct negotiations within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament according to the priorities specified in the Plan of Action of the Final Document of the Tenth UN General Assembly Special Session. It also emphasized that all States have an inalienable right to develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for their economic and social development and that all States are entitled to have access to the technology and equipment needed for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

97. It called upon all States, particularly the States of the regions concerned, to respond positively to proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East, South Asia and South East Asia and requested all member states to cooperate at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of such Nuclear Weapon Free Zones. It affirmed the resolve of the Member States to take measures to preclude the proliferation of nuclear weapons, on a global and non-discriminatory basis.

98. The Conference welcomed the adoption by the OAU, on 23/6/1995, of the BLENDABA agreement concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapons Free zone in Africa. It welcomed anew the decision of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to make the region of South East Asia a nuclear-weapons free zone. It welcomed, in this respect the proposals submitted by the Islamic republic of Pakistan to keep South Asia a nuclear-weapons free zone, including a proposal to conduct five-member consultations to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the region.

99. On the Middle East, the Conference urged all States, specially nuclear-weapons States, to exercise pressure on Israel so as to sign the Nuclear-arms Non-Proliferation Treaty. It requested the Security Council and the international community to commit Israel to comply with the UN resolutions, specially Security council resolution 487 (1981); join the Nuclear-arms Non-Proliferation Treaty; implement the decisions of the International Atomic energy Agency to subject all Israeli facilities to the comprehensive system of guarantees of the IAEA; the necessity of Israel's renouncing of nuclear armament and its submitting of a complete statement of its arsenal of nuclear weapons and materials to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency. This is considered as a necessary step towards establishing a zone free of weapons of mass-destruction, namely nuclear weapons in the Middle East which is an essential matter for establishing a comprehensive and just peace in the region.

100. It requested the members of the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context. It also urged all States especially the nuclear weapons states to engage in serious negotiations in competent international fora for the early conclusion of a comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

101. It recognized the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at lower levels. It called

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on the international community and concerned States to take measures that lessen international and regional tensions and lead to achieving a permanent and just solution to existing disputes and conflicts and facilitating the adoption of concrete measures to disarmament and arms control.

102. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the consequences of the use of anti-personnel mines on the security of civilian populations and their economic development and took note with interest of the commitment of international humanitarian organizations, especially the International Committee of the Red Cross to the total elimination of anti-personnel mines. It urged the International Community, particularly the developed countries to provide substantial assistance for the removal of anti-personnel mines and to ensure access by all states, especially mine stricken states, to advanced material, equipment and technology as well as to ensure the removal of all existing restrictions in this regard.

Consultation and Coordination among Member States:

103. The Conference called upon member states to observe the principles of good neighbourliness, and to prevent the use of their territories or government bodies by individuals or groups bent on doing harm to other member states. It decided that no movement exploiting the noble Islamic religion should be allowed to carry out any hostile activity against any Member State.

104. It emphasized the necessity of strengthening coordination among the member states to control all images and forms of the phenomenon of terrorism, including intellectual terrorism and extremism. It stressed the need to continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among member states at all levels, and to deepen their consultation so as to remove all causes of dissension and promote understanding among them.

Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel:

105. The Conference expressed its appreciation of the efforts made by the OIC General Secretariat, CILSS and the IDB for the elaboration and finalization of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahel. It reaffirmed the necessity to devote greater attention to the speedy implementation of the Special OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahelian populations. It welcomed the offer made by the State of Kuwait to host the meeting of the Expert Group charged with the task of studying the new programme and expressed its hope that this meeting could be held as soon as possible.

Critical Economic Situation in Africa:

106. The Conference welcomed the efforts made by the African countries towards their economic recovery and development in conformity with the Treaty of Abuja concluded in 1991 establishing the African Economic Community aimed at progressive economic integration of Africa. It stressed the importance of the successful implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's and calls upon the international community to fulfil its commitments on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and full partnership with Africa.

Reparations for damages from colonialism:

107. The Conference reaffirmed its condemnation of colonialism, in all its forms, as an act of aggression which violates all international conventions and principles of international law. It recognized that the effects of colonialism have impeded economic and social development plans and programmes in the developing countries and continue to impede their development and progress. It also reaffirmed the right of all the member states, without exceptions, which suffered under the yoke of colonialism, to obtain fair compensation for the human and material losses they have suffered as a result of colonialism or external invasion. It affirmed the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya for reparations for all the human and material losses it has sustained as a result of the period of Italian invasion and colonization of the Libyan territories. It also affirmed the right of all the member states, without exceptions, which suffered under colonialism, to recover their cultural property which was looted during the period of colonialism, including antiquities, masterpieces, manuscripts and historical documents. It called on the member states to coordinate among themselves for this end in collaboration with ISESCO. It also called on the international community to take the necessary procedures so that the phenomenon of colonialism may not be repeated and that remaining colonialism should be eliminated.

Sudan:

108. The Conference reaffirmed its complete solidarity with Sudan in confronting hostile designs, and defending its unity, territorial integrity and stability. It commended Sudan's continued efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the problem of Southern Sudan through negotiations and dialogue between various Sudanese parties for achieving its stability and national development. It expressed deep appreciation to the member states which support Sudan's efforts to safeguard its unity, national security and cultural heritage.

Niger:

109. The Conference expressed satisfaction at the signing of the Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Niger and the Organization of Armed Assistance. It commended the efforts exerted by mediating countries for their important contribution to the conclusion of this Agreement. It requested member states, the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the other Islamic Institutions to provide Niger with the necessary assistance to enable it to consolidate its national unity and achieve its regional developmental objectives within the framework of the implementation of the above-mentioned Agreement.

Mali:

110. The Conference requested member states and Islamic institutions to provide necessary financial assistance for the emergency programmes and projects for ensuring the return of the refugees, their rehabilitation and the social, economic and cultural development of the Northern Regions of Mali and recommended that the Organization and its financial institutions actively support the implementation of the medium and long term development strategy and of the emergency programme in the regions of Kidal, Gao and Timbuctu.

Right to use of science and technology:

111. The Conference affirmed the inalienable right of the Islamic Ummah to develop, acquire and make use of science and technology for progress in economic, social and cultural fields. It called upon industrialized States to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries and remove the restrictions hindering this process. It called upon member states to strengthen cooperation among themselves in the fields of science and technology for peaceful purposes, especially in the framework of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

Dumping of Toxic Wastes:

112. The Conference affirmed that the dumping of toxic and nuclear wastes in member states is a crime against humanity. It called upon all States which produce dangerous and toxic waste to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling this waste in their own countries. It urged all the member states to ban all the illegal trans-border movements of dangerous and toxic waste, transported without the necessary safeguards and the prior consent of the importing country.

Refugees:

113. The Conference expressed its deep appreciation to countries of asylum for their generous assistance to refugees irrespective of their critical economic situation as well as presence of large number of displaced persons. It reaffirmed its concern for the security, stability and infrastructure of those Islamic countries whose economic and social development is seriously affected by the presence of refugees.

114. It called on member states, to coordinate their action at international level with a view to determining the main causes behind the exodus of refugees to Islamic and other countries and strive, in cooperation with the UNHCR, to enable those refugees to return to their homes whenever circumstances permit. It requested the General Secretariat to prepare a survey regarding the number and the situation of the refugees in the Islamic World in coordination with the UNHCR.

115. It urged member states and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to the Islamic countries sheltering refugees given the economic and social difficulties caused by the presence of such refugees. It called on member states to cooperate with the UNHCR to end the downward trend of assistance to refugees and to secure additional resources to alleviate the suffering of those refugees in Islamic countries.

Assistance to the Republic of Sudan to shelter refugees and displaced persons:

116. The Conference urged international donors to extend assistance commensurate with the number of the refugees in the Sudan, and also to help in their voluntary repatriation. It invited the Islamic Development Bank to extend financial assistance so as to support the efforts of the Government of the Sudan aimed at resettling returning Sudanese refugees in the areas liberated from the hold of the rebellious movement as well as to provide shelter to the displaced persons who migrated to the North due to the military operations conducted by the rebellious movement.

Muslim Communities and Minorities:

117. The Conference urged member states to keep paying due attention to the Muslim communities and minorities living in Non-OIC member states, to play an effective role in protecting them, and to do their utmost to induce the countries where they live to recognize their right to full citizenship, grant them all their civil and religious rights and treat them equitably in accordance with the principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms stipulated in international instruments and treaties.

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118. It called upon the OIC member states to carry out individual and collective contacts with Governments of non-OIC-member states concerned so as to ensure the safety, dignity and integrity for the values and rights of the Muslim communities and minorities and further called upon the member states to consult among themselves about action to be taken in cases of violation, suppression, aggression and occupation against Muslim communities and minorities.

119. It decided to form an open-ended Inter-governmental Group of Experts which is to commence work in 1996 to consider the situation of Muslim Communities and Minorities in Non-member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference as well as to consider the problems faced by these communities and minorities so as to find appropriate solutions within the framework of respect for the sovereignty of the states in which they live.

120. It noted with deep concern that human rights including the freedoms of worship and education, of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace, guaranteed under international treaties, continue to be denied and violated and urged that all their rights and freedoms, individual and collective, be fully respected.

Muslims in Southern Philippines:

121. The Conference reaffirmed the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences on solidarity with the Muslims in Southern Philippines in their just struggle for the realization of their legitimate aspirations within the framework of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Philippines.

122. It paid tributes to the spirit of good will and understanding which prevailed at the rounds of the Formal Peace Talks and the meetings of the various committees held between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front with the participation of the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the OIC Secretary General which paved the way for the establishment of a constructive dialogue that facilitated the achievement of understanding and agreement on most of the issues under discussion. It welcomed the substantial progress so far achieved in the negotiation between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front with the participation of the Ministerial Committee of the Six and the OIC Secretary General.

123. It called upon the Philippines Government and the Moro National Liberation Front to do their utmost in consolidating the progress achieved so far towards attainment of a just and comprehensive political solution for the problem of the Muslims in Southern Philippines in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Tripoli Agreement.

124. It expressed its appreciation for the commendable efforts being exerted by the Republic of Indonesia under the wise guidance and patronage of H.E. President Soeharto as well as the Chairman of the OIC Ministerial Committee of the Six. It also paid tribute to the role of the Government of the Great Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in achieving the Tripoli Agreement on 23 December 1976.

Legal Affairs:

125. The Conference urged the member states to expeditously finalize the ratification procedures of agreements concluded under the auspices of the OIC aimed at expanding cooperation among member states with regard to the peaceful settlement of conflicts among member states. The Conference also urged member states to expedite the ratification of the Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice so as to acquire the quorum needed for the Court to start its proceedings.

With respect to human rights, the Conference decided that the Committee of Experts pursue its follow up meetings on the Cairo Declaration of human rights in Islam which emphasises the need and importance of coordination and cooperation among member states in the field of human rights.

Concerning the fight against international terrorism, the Conference called for follow up of the Code of Conduct pertaining to the fight against international terrorism through publications and more cooperation between member states and the General Secretariat. The Conference also called upon member states to support the holding of an international Conference within the framework of the United Nations in a bid to define terrorism and distinguish it from people's liberation struggle.

Information Affairs:

126. The Conference took note of the resolutions of the Third Islamic Conference of Information Ministers which will be submitted to the next session of COMIAC for appropriate decision and expressed thanks to the government of the Republic of Senegal for offering to host the fourth Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

127. The Conference approved the 1995-96 Action Programme submitted by the General Secretariat and drawn from the Information Plan, this programme having to be implemented in accordance with the recommendations of the 4th Session of COMIAC.

128. The Conference urged member states to extend support to the International Islamic News Agency by providing it with additional editorial and technical staff so that it may achieve its objectives in the service of Islamic information.

129. The Conference called on the concerned member states to regularly settle their full contributions to the annual budget of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization and arrange for the early settlement of their arrears so that the Organisation can implement the programmes and projects it has adopted and achieve the objectives of the Islamic Ummah in the service of Dawah and Islamic information.

Nigeria:

130. The Conference expressed its concern over the ongoing campaign against the Federal Republic of Nigeria. It called for a meaningful dialogue with the Government of this country in order to avoid any further escalation. It also urged the present Administration in Nigeria to adhere to the Transition Programme it has announced, to return the country to democratic civilian Government.

Mozambique:

131. The Conference noted with satisfaction that Mozambique has opened a new chapter in its history with the holding of its first multiparty general elections in October last year, which represents an important step for peace, stability and development in that country, and requested the member states and Islamic Institutions to provide necessary financial assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes of Mozambique, particularly those for ensuring the social reintegration of returnees and internal displaced peoples, and demobilized soldiers.

C. ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY:

132. The Conference urged member states to pursue efforts aimed at strengthening economic cooperation among them so as to maximize the complementarities in their economies and avoid further marginalization.

133. The Conference reiterated the need to take serious steps to ensure economic integration among OIC member states with the ultimate objectives of establishing an Islamic Common Market or any other form of economic integration, on a step by step and regional basis, among OIC Member Countries in order to help overcome difficulties arising from the formation of global economic groupings.

134. The Conference recognized that the effective implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements would necessitate adjustments in the economic and administrative structures of the member states in order to safeguard their interest and to take maximum advantage from the opportunities to be created thereby.

135. The Conference called on developed countries to create a more practical, equitable and transparent environment enabling developing countries to implement their structural adjustment programmes to enable them to achieve sustainable development.

136. The Conference appealed to the European Union to honour its commitments towards its trade partners, members of the OIC.

137. The Conference stressed the importance of increasing Official Development Assistance (ODA) granted by the developed countries in favour of the developing countries in general and least developed countries in particular.

138. The Conference recognized the necessity of responding to the need of land-locked and transit countries so as to allow them to develop their transport infrastructures.

139. The Conference appealed to the international community and particularly to the developed countries to fully and efficiently implement the 1990 Plan of Action regarding least developed and land-locked countries and the provisions of other resolutions, in particular those contained in UNCTAD VIII.

140. The Conference declared that the complete eradication of poverty in all member states before the end of the next decade constitutes a common objective of the OIC.

141. The Conference appealed to developed countries to increase their aid programme in order to attain 0.7% of the GDP in official aid development, as fixed by the UN.

142. The Conference urged the least developed countries and low-income countries to play in a more coordinative manner, a more active role in the international fora dealing with the eradication of poverty.

143. The Conference appealed to international creditors to continue adopting every necessary measure to cut down the debt of member states in particular, through staggered settlement of debts, deferred amortization, reduced or favourable interest rates and swapping debts for various development projects.

144. The Conference expressed its gratitude to member states which have already responded formally in this regard and appeals to member states to continue the transfer of capital through grants and concessionary loans to member states, especially to the least developed, land-locked and/or Sahelian countries.

145. The Conference hailed the efforts made by the Palestinian Liberation Organisation in the occupied Palestinian regions for the reconstruction of what had been destroyed under Israeli occupation, as well as the efforts exerted to rebuild and consolidate the Palestinian national economy made by its National Authority.

146. The Conference urged all member states and those institutions concerned to expedite the extension of the envisaged necessary assistance to help the Palestinian people establish their national economy and consolidate their national institutions inorder to establish their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its Capital.

147. The Conference launched an urgent appeal to member states and the International Organizations to also extend every assistance to the Lebanese populations in South Lebanon and Western Bekka which are daily and permanently exposed to Israeli aggression causing material losses and resulting in social hardships which paralyse almost permanently, the economic activities of the region.

148. The Conference urged the International Community to extend assistance to member states struck by drought and natural disasters.

149. The Conference appealed to member states and OIC institutions to extend assistance to OIC countries of Inter-Governmental Authority for Development and Drought Control (IGADD) and the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) to enable them to overcome the difficult situation which is threatening them and to extend the same assistance to the Republic of Guinea from where numerous waterways take their source in the campaign against drought.

150. The Conference emphasized the need to urgently implement the new Plan of Action to strengthen economic and commercial cooperation, in compliance with the principles and operational modalities of the strategy and the procedures set forth in its chapter on follow-up and implementation.

151. The Conference called upon member states which have not yet signed and/or ratified the agreement in the field of economic cooperation to do so as soon as possible.

152. The Conference expressed its deep appreciation for the devotion and efficiency with which the President of the IDB and his Assistant are ensuring the good functioning of the institution which continues to make invaluable contributions to the development and progress of Muslim populations.

153. The Conference requested member states to take into account environmental consideration in their development policies.

154. The Conference appealed to the developed countries to honour their commitments in current international agreements with regard to the transfer of financial resources and environmentally sound technologies to developing countries.

155. The Conference reaffirmed the determination of the member states to work for the strengthening of international cooperation with a view to seeking solutions to global environmental problems.

156. The Conference requested OIC member states to continue to extend assistance to the PLO and the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan and the Arab citizens in the Lebanese occupied territories in the drawing up of plans deemed necessary for environmental consideration within these territories.

157. The Conference called for greater coordination among member states, other States and World Health Organization to combat epidemic diseases which affect human, animal resources and natural life.

158. The Conference also called for greater cooperation among member states in combatting drug abuse, phychotropic substances and their illegal production, processing and trafficking.

159. The Conference stressed the need and importance for member states to preserve the basic necessities of sustainable development and to assess and monitor on a continuous basis their environmental problems and issues including health.

D. CULTURAL AFFAIRS:

160. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports of the Secretary General on Islamic Universities and Islamic Cultural Institutes and Centres and endorsed the recommendations which were adopted by the Nineteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs. It expressed deep concern that most of these institutions are facing problems due to lack of financial, material and other support from member states. It urged the member states, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions to extend financial and material support to these Universities, Centres and Institutions, specially as they contribute to human resources development essentially required for any developmental activity of the Islamic Ummah.

161. The Conference commended the recommendations made by the Symposium of Inter-governmental Experts on the Role of Women in the Development of Muslim Society, held in Tehran in April 1995, and the Draft Declaration prepared by the Symposium on the Role of Women in the Development of Society. It decided to refer these recommendations to the Islamic Fiqh Academy for consideration and making observations thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers through the General Secretariat. The Conference commended also the excellent contribution of the Organization to the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Bejing as well as the good preparation and coordination among the OIC member states during the World Conference and the active participation of the General Secretariat during the Conference.

162. The Conference appealed to the member states to integrate the Cultural Strategy within their cultural and educational projects.

163. The Conference noted with appreciation the legal study prepared by the General Secretariat concerning the conclusion of an international legal document to ensure respect for Islamic values and holy places.

164. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the aggression of the Muslims and against their holy places in Palestine, India, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jammu and Kashmir and in many other places in the world. It also strongly condemned the repeated aggression by the Zionists on the Ibrahimi Mosque and other Islamic sanctuaries in Palestine, and renewed its call upon the Government of India to reconstruct the Babri Mosque at its original site.

165. The Conference also took note with appreciation the reports submitted by the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), and the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent.

166. The Conference welcomed the initiative of His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, Chairman of the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation to organize football matches between teams from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Sarajevo International Team on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the OIC whose proceeds will go to the support of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

167. The Conference expressed its profound appreciation for the work completed by the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage and the Islamic Fiqh Academy.

168. The Conference took note of the Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the activities of the Fund and its Waqf. It

expressed its appreciation to the member states which have made generous donations to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf. It requested all member states to commit themselves by extending annual voluntary donations to the Fund, each according to its ability, to enable the Fund to cover the deficit of its annual budget. It called on all member states to contribute towards the capital of the Waqf of Islamic Solidarity Fund.

E. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS:

169. The Conference adopted the budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for the year 1995-96 and urged member states to pay their contributions to these budgets. It expressed its deep concern over the critical financial situation of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs resulting from the accumulation of arrears of contributions to these budgets. It called upon member states to settle their arrears in order to enable these institutions to fulfill their tasks.

Closing Session:

170. His Excellency Kozo Zoumanigui, Minister in the President's Office incharge of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea and Chairman of the Conference, thanked the participating delegations for the spirit of constructive cooperation and for their precious contribution towards the success of the Conference.

Vote of Thanks:

171. His Excellency Moustapha Niasse, Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Senegalese Expatriates, of the Republic of Senegal expressed, on behalf of the participating delegations profound thanks and gratitude to His Excellency General Lansana Conté, President of the Republic of Guinea and the Government and people of Guinea for the generous hospitality extended to the delegations and for the excellent arrangements which greatly contributed to the success of the Conference. He also expressed his appreciation to the Chairman of the Conference for his farsightedness and competence in conducting the deliberations of the Conference, which has been a success.

172. His Excellency General Lansana Conté, President of the Republic of Guinea graced with his presence, the closing ceremony of the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. In the speech he delivered on this occasion he expressed thanks to the different delegations who made an invaluable contribution to the success of the Conference. His Excellency General Lansana Conté reiterated the commitment of the Republic of Guinea to make every effort so that the decisions of the Conakry Conference will be translated into concrete action for the benefit of the entire Ummah.

173. The Conference decided to address a Special Motion of Thanks to His Excellency General Lansana Conté, President of the Republic of Guinea for the solicitude he has shown to the participants and for his effective presence at the opening and closing sessions of the Conference.

Issued in Conakry,
20 Rajab 1416H
December 12, 1995

DECLARATION
ON THE
OIC ACTION PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT PEACE AGREEMENT
FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea from 17-20 Rajab 1416H (9 to 12 December 1995),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC which emphasize the commitment of Islamic Ummah to the consolidation of international peace and security;

Reaffirming all OIC resolutions and declarations relating to the just struggle of the Bosnian people for peace, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly the resolution adopted by this conference;

Noting the acceptance of the Dayton Peace Agreement by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina inspired by the necessity of reaching a peaceful solution, despite the fact that the Agreement does not fully satisfy the just aspirations of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Reiterating the imperative need for the full and effective implementation of all the components and provisions of the Dayton Peace Agreement;

Underlining the obligations of the international community, particularly members of the International Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina and the United Nations Security Council in implementing the Peace Agreement;

Continuing its total support to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Welcoming the establishment of the Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia-Herzegovina at the meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina and OIC Troop Contributing countries to UNPROFOR attended by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence at Kuala Lumpur on 14 September, 1995, following the meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina which was held at Geneva on 21 July, 1995.

Taking note of the Chairman's Report of the first and second meetings of the Assistance Mobilization Group held at Istanbul on 7-8 October, 1995 and at Tehran on 28-29, November, 1995.

Aiming at better mobilizing and coordinating OIC efforts in assisting and cooperating with the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

The Ministers decided to adopt the OIC Action Programme to assist in implementing the Peace Agreement for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including, inter alia the following actions:

1. Strongly supporting the full and effective implementation of all the components and provisions of the Peace Agreement initialled in Dayton, USA, thereby ensuring effective sovereignty and integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

2. Contributing substantially, troops to the Implementation Force and financial resources for that purpose;

3. Continuing to provide military assistance to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the spirit of the Dayton Agreement and the Security Council Resolution of 22 November, 1995 in order to build up its defence capabilities and industries, aimed at establishing a military balance and to ensure deterrence against any future aggression;

4. Urgently providing relief, especially shelter and housing to refugees, returnees and displaced persons, as well as assistance in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economy of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, thus helping the return of refugees, particularly skilled people;

5. Establishing a legal framework - establishment of diplomatic relations and bilateral agreements - between the OIC member countries and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to create the basis of a partnership in the political, economic, cultural and other areas between the parties concerned;

6. Extending assistance to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in different fields on a bilateral, multilateral and commercial basis including bilateral agreements with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

7. Providing assistance to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in its case against "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (Serbia and Montenegro) at the International Court of Justice (ICJ), in the process of succession of states of former Yugoslavia in providing legal and financial support for the prosecution of war criminals indicted by the War Crimes Tribunal and in ensuring that the assets of former Yugoslavia remain frozen until a final settlement on the succession.

8. Better mobilizing and coordinating all efforts of the OIC countries for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and pursuing the OIC assistance and cooperative efforts bilaterally, through the institutions of the OIC and particularly through supporting the Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

9. Establishing an OIC Programme for Reconstruction and Development for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in line with the Resolution No. 6/7-P(IS) adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit, held in Casablanca, 13 - 15 December 1994.

10. Condemning strongly the repressive and discriminatory measures taken by Serbia and Montenegro against the Bosnian Muslims of the Sanjak resulting in large scale violations of their human, political and national rights.

11. Calling for effective measures by the international community of the protection of the fundamental rights of the Bosnian Muslims of the Sanjak.

Annex II

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL, MUSLIM MINORITIES & COMMUNITIES, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS

INDEX

NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE
1.	Report of the Chairman of the Political Committee (ICFM/23-95/PIL/REP.1/Final)	47
	POLITICAL AFFAIRS	
2.	Resolution No. 1/23-P on the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.	49
3.	Resolution No. 2/23-P on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.	57
4.	Resolution No. 3/23-P on the Occupied Syrian Golan.	63
5.	Resolution No. 4/23-P on the Occupation of Lebanese Territory by Israel.	66
6.	Resolution No. 5/23-P on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.	68
7.	Resolution No. 6/23-P on the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.	70
8.	Resolution No. 7/23-P on Jammu and Kashmir Dispute.	80
9.	Resolution No. 8/23-P on the situation in Afghanistan.	84
10.	Resolution No. 9/23-P on the Situation in Somalia.	87
11.	Resolution No. 10/23-P on the Consequences of Iraq's Aggression Against Kuwait and Iraq's non-compliance with Security Council Resolutions.	90
12.	Resolution No. 11/23-P on the Conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan	92
13.	Resolution No. 12/23-P on the United States Aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.	94
14.	Resolution No. 13/23-P on the Crisis Between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the one hand and the United States, the United Kingdom and the Republic of France, on the other.	96

/...

NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE
15.	Resolution No. 14/23-P on the Situation in Cyprus.	99
16.	Resolution No. 15/23-P on the Comorian Island of Mayotte.	102
17.	Resolution No. 16/23-P on Developments taking place in the World, Especially in Eastern and Central Europe and other Regions and their Impact on the Islamic World.	104
18.	Resolution No. 17/23-P on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States.	107
19.	Resolution No. 18/23-P on the Question of Confidence and Security Building Measures among Islamic States.	110
20.	Resolution No. 19/23-P on the Security of Small States.	112
21.	Resolution No. 20/23-P on the Developments in International Situation and Steps Taken for General and Complete Disarmament and its Implications for the Security of Islamic States.	114
22.	Resolution No. 21/23-P on the Establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East, South Asia and South East Asia.	117
23.	Resolution No. 22/23-P on the Strengthening of the Security of Non-Nuclear Weapon States Against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons.	120
24.	Resolution No. 23/23-P on the Regional Arms Control and Disarmament.	123
25.	Resolution No. 24/23-P on the Regional Military Balance.	125
26.	Resolution No. 25/23-P on Support for Coordination and Consultation Among Islamic States.	126
27.	Resolution No. 26/23-P on Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel.	128
28.	Resolution No. 27/23-P on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa.	130

NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE
29.	Resolution No. 28/23-P on the Reparations for Colonialism and the After Effects of War.	132
30.	Resolution No. 29/23-P on Support for the Efforts of Sudan to Achieve national Unity, Peace, and Development, and to Safeguard its identity and Cultural Heritage in the Face of Current Challenges.	135
31.	Resolution No. 30/23-P on the Support for Niger's Efforts to Consolidate its National Unity and Achieve its objectives for the Development of the Northern Pastoral Area.	137
32.	Resolution No. 31/23-P on the Rehabilitation and Development of the Northern Region of Mali.	138
33.	Resolution No. 32/23-P on the Use of Science and Technology for Development.	140
34.	Resolution No. 33/23-P on the Problem of Dumping of Dangerous Nuclear and Toxic Wastes in the Islamic States.	142
35.	Resolution No. 34/23-P on the Problem of Refugees in the Muslim World.	144
36.	Resolution No. 35/23-P on the assistance to the Republic of Sudan to shelter refugees & displaced persons.	146
37.	Resolution No. 36/23-P on the Elimination of Anti-personnel Mines and Mine Clearing Operations.	147
MUSLIM MINORITIES & COMMUNITIES		
38.	Resolution No. 37/23-P on the General Situation of Muslim Communities and Minorities in Non-OIC Member States.	149
39.	Resolution No. 38/23-P on the Question of Muslims in Southern Philippines.	152
LEGAL AFFAIRS		
40.	Resolution No. 39/23-P on the International Court of Justice.	156
41.	Resolution No. 40/23-P on the Follow-up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam.	157

/...

NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE
42.	Resolution No. 41/23-P on Coordination among Member States in the Field of Human Rights.	159
43.	Resolution No. 42/23-P on the Status of Signature and Ratification of the Agreements concluded under the auspices of the OIC.	161
44.	Resolution No. 43/23-P on Convening of an International Conference under the auspices of UN to define the meaning of terrorism and distinguish it from peoples struggle for national liberation.	162
45.	Resolution No. 44/23-P on the Follow-up of the Code of Conduct for combating international terrorism.	164
46.	Resolution No. 45/23-P on the Strengthening of Islamic Solidarity in Combating Hijacking.	166
	INFORMATION AFFAIRS	
47-	Resolution No. 46/23-P on implementing the resolutions of the Third Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.	168
48-	Resolution No. 47/23-P on the Information Plan.	170
49-	Resolution No. 48/23-P on the International Islamic News Agency	172
50-	Resolution No. 49/23-P on the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization	173

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REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE TWENTY-THIRD ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF PEACE, SOLIDARITY AND TOLERANCE) CONAKRY, REPUBLIC OF GUINEA 17-20 RAJAB 1416H (9-12 DECEMBER, 1995)

The Political Committee of the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance) met in Conakry, Republic of Guinea from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December, 1995).

2. His Excellency Ambassador, Elhadj Mamadou Saliou Sylla, Head of the Delegation of the Republic of Guinea to the Political Committee chaired the meeting.

3. The other members of the Bureau of the Political Affairs Committee were:

Vice-Chairmen: - Republic of Azerbaijan
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- State of Palestine

Rapporteur : - Kingdom of Morocco.

4. The General Secretariat was represented by H.E. Ambassador Ibrahim Bakr, Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs.

5. The Committee reviewed the draft resolutions on political, Muslim communities and minorities, information and legal issues approved by the meeting of Senior Officials held in Jeddah from 28 to 31 October, 1995 assigned by the Plenary to the Political Affairs Committee. These include draft resolutions on agenda items from No. 9 to No. 42.

6. After careful consideration, the Political Committee finalized the draft resolutions for consideration and adoption by the Plenary. Some delegations expressed reservations which were noted by the General Secretariat.

7. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the Chairman for the able manner in which he steered the meeting.

8. The Chairman expressed his thanks to all members of the Committee for their fruitful cooperation and successful deliberations characterized by the true spirit of Islam.

9. The Political Committee presents this report to the Plenary Session for consideration and appropriate decision.

Ambassador, Elhadj Mamadou Saliou Sylla
Chairman of the
Political Affairs Committee

RESOLUTION NO.1/23-P
ON THE
QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9 to 12 December, 1995),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict contained in Document No. (ICFM/23-95/PAL/D.1);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling all the resolutions issued by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Arab territories;

Reaffirming the UN Security Council Resolution No.681 and 904 (1994) on the carnage in Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron and the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Population in times of war to the Palestinian People in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Recalling resolutions 465, 476 and 478 of the Security Council on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Islamic resolutions emphasizing that the Question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif constitutes the heart of the Palestine issue which is the prime cause of all Muslims and the core of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, and that a just and comprehensive peace will only be achieved with the return of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine;

Reaffirming the need for all states of the world, including their executive, legislative and other institutions, to abide by and respect the resolutions of the Security Council on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Reaffirming that the Palestine Cause is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, its annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, its continued denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and its disrespect for the human rights

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of the Palestinians constitute a flagrant violation of the relevant resolutions of the international legitimacy and the principles of international law as well as the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights;

Proceeding from Islamic and international resolutions which reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, for the re-establishment of their sovereignty over their land, and the exercise of their inalienable national rights;

Expressing deep concern at Israel's continuing terrorist and repressive measures and practices, its continued policy of deportation and mass reprisal against Palestinian and Arab citizens in all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, its siege of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the desecration of the holy Shrines;

Condemning the continuous Israeli aggression against Southern Lebanon and Western Beqa'a and emphasizing that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist plans, do not only threaten the Arab states and the peace process but also threaten the Islamic countries and endanger international peace and security;

Following with interest the peace efforts being exerted for the achievement of a just and comprehensive solution for the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions Nos. 242 and 338 and 425 and of the formula of "land for peace", and the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people;

Commending the efforts made by the Palestine Liberation Organisation throughout the occupied Palestinian territories, for the reconstruction of what had been destroyed by the Israeli occupation, as well as the efforts exerted by its National Authority for the rehabilitation of the Palestinian national economy and its consolidation, on the way to the establishment of the Palestinian State and the importance of supporting these efforts by all possible ways and means;

1. Reaffirms all the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences relating to the Palestine Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.

2. Reaffirms that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without a full and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan and the occupied Lebanese territories.

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3. Reaffrirms also that the Palestine cause is the prime cause of all Muslims, and expresses its solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organisation in its just struggle for removing the effects of Israeli occupation and building the Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine, with a view to fulfilling the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determaination and to the establishment of their independent State on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

4. Calls on Member States to further strengthen their solidarity with the Palestinian people, and support their just and legitimate struggle for ending Israeli occupation and achieving all their goals of freedom and independence and to continue supporting the PLO in its negotiations for the full withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and for the guarantee of the transfer of all powers and responsibilities in the occupied Palesitnian territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the Palestinian National Authority.

5. Welcomes the conclusion of the agreement for the implementation of the second stage of the Israel-Palestinian Declaration of Principles, as an important step towards the achievement of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region, and calls for commitment to the speedy implementation of its entire provisions, including the expansion of the Palestinian self-rule area, the release of the Palestinian detainees, the completion of the Palestinian election, honouring the chronological programme of the agreement, .

6. Expresses its support and backing for the peace process in the Middle East, which is aimed at bringing about a just and comprehensive solution to the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict and welcomes the agreements concluded within the framework of the peace process. It believes that the success of the peace process in the Middle East hinges on the fulfillment of the following principles and basic premises:

First

It being based on the resolutions of international legality, including resolutions 242, 338 and 425 of the Security Council, and the obligation to implement them in accordance with the Arab and international understanding of these resolutions, which guarantee full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as from the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of 4 June 1967

and the occupied Lebanese territories, and on the basis of the formula "land for peace"; of the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people, and of the need to enable them to exercise their right of return in conformity with the General Assembly resolution 194.

Second

Applicability of Security Council resolution 242 to all Arab occupied territories including the Palestinian territories.

Third

The fact that Al-Quds is the heart of the Palestine question which, in turn, is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Al-Quds is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and to it apply all the provisions applicable to the other occupied territories under the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, and the necessity of its return to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine, as a guarantee for peace and security in the region.

Fourth

Dismantling the settlements already established in the occupied territories as they are illegal under the international resolutions including resolution 465 of the Security Council, and cessation of the settling of Jews in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, combined with the necessity of providing international guarantees to that effect.

Fifth

The need to secure international protection for the Palestinian people in the Occupied territories, to implement the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Hague Treaty of 1907, to halt all Israel's terrorist and repressive practices against the Palestinian people, to release all Palestinian detainees in the Occupied territories, to halt the expropriation and attempted transformation of Islamic and Christian properties and waqfs, to halt the continuing violations of Islamic and Christian holy places and to halt the excavations which endanger these shrines.

7. Urges all States and concerned parties to extend their support to the international programme on economic, social and cultural developments in the occupied Palestinian territories to avail the Palestinian people of the necessary approved assistance for the reconstruction of its national economy and to back up its national institutions and enable it to establish its independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

8. Reaffirms the continued and constant responsibility of the United Nations vis-a-vis the Palestine question until a just and comprehensive solution to all its aspects is achieved securing an end to occupation and the exercise, by the Palestinian people, of their inalienable national rights, and Calls for a more effective participation of the United Nations in promoting the success of the peace process in the Middle East.

9. Urges the international community and particularly the permanent members of the UN Security Council to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of the international legitimacy without delay or procrastination, and to desist from violating the principles of international law and abide by the principles of international legitimacy.

10. Invites all States of the world to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might in any way be interpreted by those authorities, as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" they have imposed by the declaration of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel. In this context, it should be proper to recall the UN Security Council Resolutions No. 465,476 and 478 which rule that the Israeli measures relating to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif are null and void and affirm that all the legislative, administrative and settlement measures aiming at changing the legal status of the Holy City are null and void, have no legal effects whatsoever and are a violation of international agreements, conventions and norms.

11. Strongly deplores the resolution of the American Congress on the transfer of the US Embassy to the City of Al-Quds and considers it a provocation of the feelings of the Muslim world; a flagrant disregard of the Islamic and Christian sanctities; and a serious violation of all international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds, including Security Council Resolution No. 478 as well as a threat to destroy the peace process and calls upon the US Administration not to respond to this resolution of the Congress in harmony with its responsibilities as a sponsor of the peace process.

12. Calls for abiding by the provisions of the Islamic Boycott against Israel and to consider the legislation, rules and provisions governing the Boycott "the General Principles of the Boycott, Islamic law, the Internal Regulations and Sessional Meetings of the Regional Offices" as part of their own-current national legislations, and set up the necessary offices and mechanisms to serve that end.

13. Strongly condemns Israel's persistence in its aggressive scheme to partition the Ibrahimi Mosque Enclosure in the occupied city of Al-Khalil, which aims at seizing and judaizing most of it and establishing a Jewish synagogue on its site. It calls on the Member States to continue their coordination and intensive efforts in the various international fora to prevent the implementation of this scheme and preserve the Ibrahimi Enclosure as a mosque solely for Muslims as it has been through the ages. It warns that any slackness in these efforts, would encourage Israel to undermine the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic and Christian shrines, which would affect the peace process. It also invites them to endeavour to restore the old town in Al-Khalil and preserve the heritage and culture of this ancient city as well as settle Palestinian families therein in order to face Jewish settlement in the city. It further reaffirms that the Israeli forces redeployment outside the occupied West Bank cities must apply to all cities and not exclude Al-Khalil.

14. Strongly condemns the Israeli repressive measures and practices against the Palestinian citizens. Also strongly condemns Israel's expansionist settlement policy and regards all settlements established or to be established by Israel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in all other parts of the occupied Palestinian territories and the Syrian Golan as null and void in accordance with international legitimacy and appeals to all States to refrain from taking any steps that might facilitate the process of settlement in the Occupied territories; invites the Member States to request the UN Security Council to set up an international committee to supervise and monitor the prevention of the settlement process in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

15. Invites Member States to work within the framework of the United Nations and at the international institutions and fora for compelling Israel to release the detainees, bring back the deportees, put an end to the method of collective punishment, and desist from any works that would endanger life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

16. Strongly condemns Israel's continuing occupation of Southern Lebanon and the Western Biqa'h region, its arbitrary practices and military acts of aggression against the Lebanese citizens and against the Palestinian refugees in their camps in Lebanon, calls upon the UN Security Council to take the necessary measures to put an immediate end to these acts of aggression and demands Israel's immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from the Lebanese territory. It affirms its resolve to maintain the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders. Moreover, it stresses the necessity of implementing the UN Security Council resolutions concerning Lebanon and in particular Resolution

No.425 (1978) and expresses its appreciation for the achievements of the Supreme Tripartite Arab Committee. It also calls on the international community to contribute to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon.

17. Strongly condemns the policy of Israel in refusing to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981), and in imposing its jurisdiction, its laws and its administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, as well as Israel's policies of annexation, establishment of settlements, expropriation of lands, diversion of water resources and imposition of Israeli nationality on Syrian citizens. It considers that all those measures are null and void, and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law, relating to occupation and war and particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. It demands the complete withdrawal of Israel from the entire occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of 4 June 1967.

18. Calls on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487(1981), to accede to the treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli Atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System, to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its stockpile of nuclear weapons and ammunition to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear weapons in the Middle East region, a fundamental factor for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

19. Calls on the Member States to coordinate their positions at all international fora in order to preserve the principled position of the Organiztion of the Islamic Conference on all the resolutions on the issue of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

20. Commends the efforts exerted by Al-Quds Committee, under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

21. Reaffirms the continued responsibility of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to carry on fulfilling the tasks assigned to it for the benefit of all the Palestinian citizens wherever they may be living, and calls upon the Member States to request the UN Secretary General to see to it that the Conciliation Committee undertakes in collaboration with the Relief Agency and the concerned states the preparation of a comprehensive inventory of Palestinian refugees and their property and come out with a

integrated conception for the settlement of their problems on the basis of UN Resolution No. 194.

22. Requests the Secretary General to take necessary measures for continuing and strengthening contacts and coordination on the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, the European Union, and the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and expresses its appreciation for all the latter's supportive stands and assistance for the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

23. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.2/23-P
ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9 to 12 December, 1995),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, contained in Document No. (ICFM/23-95/PAL/D.2);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the Islamic resolutions which reaffirm that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms the core of the Palestinian issue which is the foremost Islamic cause, and core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that no comprehensive and just peace can be achieved without the return of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, in particular resolutions 465, 476 and 478 on the city of Al-Quds which consider as null and void the Israeli Law annexing Al-Quds and claiming it as the unified capital of Israel;

Amazed by the decision taken by the Senate and Congress of the United States of America to transfer the US Embasy to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; considering it to be a flagrant violation of the resolutions of the international legitimacy; and reafirming the need for all states of the world including their executive, legislative and other institutions; to respect and abide by the resolutions of the Security Council on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of Israel's acts of aggression on the Holy Places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and also over the deteriorating situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian Holy Places, in particular the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock as a result of the increasing judaization and settlement;

Expressing its full solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, so as to enable it to face up to the forthcoming stage and firmly establish its National Authority on all the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Reiterating Security Council's Resolution No. 681 which provides for the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention concerning the protection of civilians in times of war to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Following attentively the continued peace efforts for the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement to the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people;

Commending the constant efforts made by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, King of Morocco;

1. Reaffirms all the resolutions issued by the relevant Islamic Conferences including those adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the recommendations of Al-Quds Committe at its former sessions, in particular the recommendations adopted by its Fifteenth Session.

2. Invites the Contact Group charged with the affairs of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and constituted pursuant to the recommendation of the Fifteenth Session of Al-Quds Committee which was held in Ifran, Kingdom of Morocco on 16-17 January, 1995; to do its very best to get the resolution issued on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, by the current session of the UN General Assembly, in such a manner that is commensurate with the nature of the recent conditions and developments as well as the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the aspirations of the Muslim world and the developments facing this issue.

3. Invites the Member States to continue extending their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and to extend all forms of assistance to the Palestinian people for the transfer of all authorities and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the Palestinian National Authority.

4. Asserts that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East will not be realized unless Israel withdraws from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, at the forefront of which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, being an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 subject to whatever is applicable to all the occupied territories in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly. It also underlines the need for the City to return to Palestinian sovereignty as Capital of the State of Palestine, as a guarantee for peace and security in the region.

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5. Invites all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted in any way by those authorities as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel. It reaffirms that all legislative, administrative and settlements' procedures and measures aiming at altering the legal status of the Holy City are null and void and constitute a violation of international agreements, conventions and norms, as proclaimed by international legitimacy resolutions which include the UN Security Council resolutions No. 465, 476 and 478 (1980) as well as those of the UN General Assembly, all of which invalidate the Israeli procedures in question.

6. Also invites the Member States to face up to the serious developments ensuing from the continued Israeli expansionist policy in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to confront it with all possible means, to provide material resources for the preservation of the Islamic Shrines, and to support the steadfastness of its citizens and institutions in facing up to the Israeli schemes aimed at annexing the city of Al-Quds and wiping out its Arabo-Islamic character.

7. Further invites the international community, and in particular the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, to compel Israel not to effect any geographical or demographical alteration in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transitional period and to refrain from any action or measure which might affect the outcome of the negotiations on the final status of the City.

8. Emphasizes the need for the dismantling of the existing settlements in the Occupied territories, and the reversal of the Jewish settlement movement, particularly in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, together with the provision of international guarantees to ensure the above.

9. Calls upon all States to adhere to Security Council Resolution No. 478 (1980) which invites the member States to uphold the provisions of the said resolution and refrain from transferring their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. Takes note of the general response of the states of the world to this resolution and their abidance by it and strongly condemns the resolutions of the American Congress on the transfer of the US Embassy to the City of Al-Quds and considers it a provocation of the feelings of the Muslim world; a flagrant disregard of the Islamic and Christian sanctities; and serious violation of all international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds, including Security Council Resolution No. 478 as well as a threat to destroy the peace process and calls upon the US Administration not to respond to this resolution of the Congress in harmony with its responsibilities as a sponsor of the peace process.

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10. Strongly condemns Israel for the orders it has issued for closing the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and preventing them from operating freely, and considers such measures as a violation of the agreements concluded between the Palestinian and Israeli parties within the framework of the peace process, as well as a blatant violation of international conventions and agreements, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

11. Strongly condemns the Israeli occupation authorities for the festivities organised in commemoration of the so-called "Third Millennium of the construction of Al-Quds City" which represents a disorientation campaign aimed at distorting historical facts concerning the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and invites the States of the world to boycott these festivities.

12. Invites the Member States to extend all forms of support and assistance to the citizens of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to establish developmental, economic, cultural, social and architectural projects, to construct housing units for the citizens of Al-Quds, to restore their existing houses, to consolidate their steadfastness, and to save institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif from destruction and loss.

13. Affirms the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with regional and international organisations for the implementation of the international resolutions adopted by United Nations and its specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, to stop the hostile measures and aggressive practices and the excavation work in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to safeguard its cultural and historical heritage.

14. Reaffirms the resolutions of earlier Islamic Conferences which call for the extension of support to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the consolidation of the steadfastness of its citizens, through the implementation of the following activities:

(a) Inviting all Islamic States that have not, as yet, signed the twinning of their capitals with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of the State of Palestine to take early action to this effect and to sponsor projects inside the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in support of it and of its steadfast citizens.

(b) Issuing of the postage stamp of Palestine.

(c) Organizing Charity fairs in favour of Al-Quds Fund of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

(d) Undertaking contacts, symposia and festivals to counteract the acts of truth distortion and disorientation of public opinion carried out by Israel through the organisation of the so-called Third Millennium of the City of Al-Quds, and to expose these false allegations.

(e) Sustained coordination on the topic of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with all international and regional fora and organizations and holding international symposia on Al-Quds in different countries, in particular in the current circumstances so as to expose to the international public opinion the dangers facing Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to exert more efforts to safeguard the Holy City.

(f) Sustained coordination with the non-Governmental organisations and holding a symposium on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, jointly with them.

(g) Extending support to educational institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, both schools and universities, and enabling them to fulfill their mission against the judaization of the Holy City.

(h) Extending financial support for the restoration of historical buildings and derelict houses in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and for the construction of houses for Arab citizens so as to bolster their steadfast resistance and thwart the plans for the judaization of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

(i) Issuing of the postage stamp of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

15. Condemns Israel's persistence in the confiscation of Palestinian land in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the establishment of settlements there with the purpose of cutting off the Arab city of Al-Quds from the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories as well as its undertaking of excavation works around the Holy Mosque of Al-Quds and tunnel digging in its surrounding area; calls upon the international community to force Israel to discontinue such practices which may compromise the peace process, and reaffirms the need to preserve the Arab entity and Islamic character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

16. Strongly condemns the Israeli Supreme Court's decision, issued on 23 September 1993, claiming the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa as part of the territory of the State of Israel, and considers it as a premediated provocation aimed at opening the way for the Zionist extremist gangs to

continue their violations against the sanctity of the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, to establish their presence in its precincts, and to continue looting the religious, historical and cultural relics in Al-Quds and the Occupied Territories.

17. requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/23-P
ON
THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9 to 12 December, 1995),

Having considered the item titled "The Occupied Syrian Golan" and Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan;

Having reviewed the repressive measures to which the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan are being subjected and Israel's continued attempts to force them to accept Israeli identity;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, the latest being Resolution 3/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference in Casablanca and Resolution 3/22-P of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Casablanca;

Recalling also Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the latest of which is resolution adopted by the Forty-ninth Session in 1994;

Observing that Israel, in contravention of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, has refused to accept and implement the numerous relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981);

Deeply concerned at the fact that Israel has not withdrawn from the occupied Syrian Golan which it occupies since 1967 contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

Noting with satisfaction the convening of the Madrid Peace Conference on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), and the principle of "Land for Peace";

1. Lauds the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the Golan against the occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and against the desperate attempts to weaken their attachment to their land and to their Syrian Arab identity.

2. Strongly condemns Israel for its non-compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 497 (1981).

3. Reaffirms that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan is illegal, null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever and that it constitutes a flagrant violation of the OIC Charter and relevant resolutions, the UN Charter and relevant resolutions, and the principles of International Law in particular, the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force.

4. Declares that the Knesset decision of 11 November 1981 sanctioning the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void, has no legal effect, and constitutes a flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 497 (1981).

5. Strongly condemns Israel for its persistence in changing the legal status, demographic composition and institutional structure of the Occupied Syrian Golan, and for its policy and practices of confiscating lands, appropriating water resources, establishing settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto and of imposing an economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation.

6. Strongly condemns Israel's attempts to impose Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens, as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.

7. Reaffirms the applicability of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian population in time of war to the occupied Syrian Golan.

8. Calls upon all states to halt the flow of any military, economic, financial, technological and human assistance to Israel which may extend the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist policy against the Arab countries.

9. Reaffirms that the continued occupation by Israel of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its annexation on 14 December 1981 following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration over these territories constitute a constant threat to peace and security in the region.

10. Strongly reaffirms its demand that Israel, the occupying authority, at once repeals its illegal decision adopted on 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration over the Syrian Golan and which was behind the actual annexation of these territories.

11. Calls upon Israel to fully withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of the Fourth of June 1967.

12. Invites the international community to prompt and compel Israel to a total withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region.

13. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 4/23-P
ON
THE OCCUPATION OF LEBANESE TERRITORY
BY ISRAEL

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9 to 12 December, 1995),

Proceeding from the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Referring to the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and all resolutions adopted by previous Conferences;

Considering that Israel continues to occupy territories in Southern Lebanon and the Lebanese Western Bikaa', thereby violating the sovereignty of Lebanon as well as international resolutions;

Considering that the authorities of the Israeli enemy in the occupied territories detain innocent citizens and subject them to the most hideous forms of torture and prevents international organizations from being regularly informed about their conditions, in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949;

Considering that Israel has proceeded to besiege Lebanese villages and annex parts of them, thus preventing the civilian population from having access to their property and earning their livelihood, in violation of basic human rights;

Considering that Israel carries out raids and artillery attacks against villages and the peaceful civilian population in Southern Lebanon and the Western Bikaa', in violation of the rules of international law;

1. Strongly condemns Israel for its continued occupation of part of Southern Lebanon and the Lebanese Western Bikaa', and urgently presses the United Nations and the Security Council in particular to compel Israel to implement the Council resolutions, in particular Resolution 425 (1978) which demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Lebanese territory beyond the internationally recognized Lebanese borders, and the respect of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

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2. Also strongly condemns all inhuman practices of Israeli forces in the occupied Lebanese territories and the use of coercion, terrorism, repression and mass reprisal against the civilian population and the detention of Lebanese citizens in Israeli prisons and in those of its puppet forces and also calls on the U.N. Security Council and the U.N. Secretary General to step up their efforts aimed at releasing Lebanese detainees in these prisons, improving the conditions of their detention and sheding light on the fate of missing persons and secure the handing over of the bodies of martyrs.

3. Pays tribute to the heroic Lebanese people for their unrelenting resistance against Israeli occupation, and calls on the international community to put pressure on Israel to bring to an end its aggression against innocent civilians and their displacement from their villages and lands in the occupied part of the Lebanese territory.

4. Requests the U.N. Security Council to adopt the necessary resolution on the compensation of damages resulting from Israel's shelling of the innocent civilian population in Southern Lebanon and the Lebanese Western Bikaa', and set up an international mechanism to compel it to pay this compensation.

5. Calls on the international community to intensify efforts so as to extend assitance to Lebanon to strengthen its economic situation and consolidate the political gain achieved by the Lebanese Government.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/23-P
ON
AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9 to 12 December, 1995),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf contained in Document No. ICFM/23-95/PAL/D.3;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their legitimate struggle;

Paying tribute to Member States that regularly fulfil their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in supporting the struggle and Jihad of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with great concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;

Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf;

Expressing its concern over the continuing critical financial situation of the Fund and seeing the necessity of overcoming it so as to enable the Fund to realize the objectives entrusted to it;

1. Reaffirms all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.

2. Reiterates all recommendations and resolutions of the earlier meetings of the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund.

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3. Calls upon Member States to honour their commitment to cover the approved budgets for Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf amounting to a hundred million U.S. Dollars each and urges Member States to take steps towards paying their contributions and appeals to those which have not pledged donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to do so.

4. Expresses its profound thanks and appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely that of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine. It further hails the annual appeal addressed by H.R.H. Prince Salman Bin Abdulaziz, Emir of the Province of Riyadh and Chairman of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Supreme Committee for the welfare of the Palestinian freedom fighters, to the citizens and residents to make donations for the benefit of Al-Quds Fund. It calls upon Member States to continue their donations campaign in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the directives given to the public and other media to conduct a special campaign for this purpose.

5. Urges Member States to encourage the organisation, at local and Islamic levels of festivals, exhibitions and charity bazars, whose proceeds would enhance the resources of the Fund.

6. Calls upon Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the consolidation of its national authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so that they may build up their institutions and national economy.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/23-P
ON
REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which emphasized the commitment of Islamic Ummah to the consolidation of international peace and security;

Bearing in mind the obligation of all States to act in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter;

Reaffirming particularly the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations;

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and rejecting any attempt to violate or erode them;

Reaffirming also all OIC Resolutions and Declarations relating to the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly regarding Bosnia-Herzegovina, in particular General Assembly resolutions 46/242, 47/121, 48/88 and 49/10 as well as those adopted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights;

Expressing indignation and concern at the failure of the United Nations to halt aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the genocide of the people by the Bosnian Serbs and recognizing in unequivocal terms the latter as the aggressors;

Strongly condemning the forcible seizure by the Serbs of the safe and demilitarized area of Srebrenica and safe area of Zepa, the lack of improvement in the situation prevailing in Gorarzde and other safe areas and the merciless targeting of its civilian population by the Serbs due to the failure of the UN to provide effective protection of the UN designated safe areas;

Deploring vigorously, the continued non-compliance by Serbia and Montenegro and by the Serbs with relevant international resolutions;

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Affirming the necessity of ensuring full compliance by the Serbs with all relevant Security Council resolutions, and urging the Security Council to take each time effective and resolute measures in this regard;

Reaffirming the principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by the use of force;

Convinced that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations and reiterating that arms embargo imposed on the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was unjust, illegal and constituted a major factor impeding the exercise of the right of self-defence;

Stressing that the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina warrants the implementation of decisive measures in conformity with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, in particular Article 42;

Expressing its full support to the principled, courageous and conciliatory position, taken in the spirit of peace, by the Bosnian Government, especially its acceptance of the Dayton Peace Agreement;

Noting that the adoption by the Security Council of resolution on the easing of sanctions against the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (Serbia and Montenegro) as untimely and hasty and not conducive to efforts for promoting a just peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Reiterating its strong conviction that the establishment of an action oriented relationship and coordination between the OIC Contact Group and the 5-Nation Contact Group may facilitate the achievement of a just and durable peace;

Condemning human rights violations against non-Serbs in Kossovo, Vojvodina and Sanjak and reaffirming the national and political rights of the Bosniac Muslims of the Sanjak;

Condemning human rights violations against ethnic Albanians in Kossovo and other parts of the former Yugoslavia and stressing the need to protect their national and political rights;

Noting with serious concern the lack of change in the humanitarian situation on the territory under the control of the legal authorities due to severely reduced capacities of industry and agriculture, increasing number of displaced persons and those expelled from temporary occupied territories by the rebel Serbs, as well as the difficulties of the firms of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina operating abroad;

Reaffirming and Endorsing the Declaration of 21 July, 1995 of the Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group held at the United Nations in Geneva, and the Declaration of the Special Meeting on Bosnia and Herzegovina of the OIC Contact Group and Troop Contributing Countries to UNPROFOR in Kuala Lumpur on 14 September, 1995;

Welcoming the holding of joint meetings between the OIC Contact Group and the Five-Nation Contact Group which were held in Paris on 7 September, 1995 and in New York on 28 September, 1995 as well as the establishment of a coordination mechanism between the two Contact Groups.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Document No.ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.1/Rev.1 and Addendum to ICFM/23/95/PIL/D.1/Rev.1);

A) AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS:

1. Reaffirms the principled position taken by the OIC member countries on the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as reflected in all previous OIC Resolutions and Declarations.

2. Strongly condemns the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, genocide and acts of terrorism, particularly the over running of the safe and demilitarized area of Srebrenica and safe area of Zepa by the Serbs as well as their attacks on other safe areas and the perpetration of acts of genocide, ethnic cleansing and other acts of inhumanity against the civilian population of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in blatant violation of Security Council resolution and all norms of civilized conduct, law and morality.

3. Deeply concerned over the acts of ethnic cleansing committed by the Serbs in the Banja Luka and Prijedor areas and demands that all those men and boys of draft age forcibly taken by the Serbs be released safely and immediately.

4. Welcomes the report by the former Special Rapporteur of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, on the human rights situation in the territories of the former Yugoslavia and urges the U.N. to take necessary and immediate actions to deal with the gross and systematic violations of human rights by the rebel Serbs in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5. Condemns the human rights violations by Serbia of the non-Serb population in Kossovo, Sanjak and

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Vojvodina and stresses the need to protect their basic rights and freedoms and to grant them the status commensurate with that to be granted to the Serbs in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

6. Welcomes the decision of the U.N. to take military action to halt and prevent rebel Serb attacks on Sarajevo and other safe areas by inviting NATO to carry out strikes and other military actions on rebel Serb military positions.

7. Urges that appropriate measures should be taken to ensure effective follow-up on the work of the International War Crimes Tribunal at The Hague, as well as, to ensure that those indicted by the Tribunal, including Karadzic and Mladic, must be punished for their crimes against humanity, genocide and grave violations of international humanitarian law.

8. Reiterates its strong support to the International War Crimes Tribunal and expresses its willingness to provide financial support to it both multilaterally (within UN) and bilaterally.

9. Urges the International War Crimes Tribunal to vigorously prosecute the suspects so far named by the Tribunal, including Karadzic and Mladic, and calls on all States to fully cooperate with the Tribunal and its Organs.

10. Warns once again the Serb and Montenegren authorities as well as all persons who commit or order the commission of breaches of international humanitarian law in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and will be punished for crimes against humanity and genocide in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and Convention on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and requests in this context the International Tribunal established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 829 to expeditiously try and punish those responsible for the perpetration of crimes against humanity in the former Yugoslavia.

11. Demands that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) be granted free access to all detention camps established by Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to all persons imprisoned in these camps and urges the Serbian authorities to provide to the ICRC all information related to the prisoners without further delay.

B) REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA'S RIGHT TO SELF-DEFENCE:

12. Reaffirms that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has the inherent right to individual and

collective self-defence as recognized by Article 51 of the UN Charter and should be provided with all necessary means for self defense to exercise individually or collectively its inherent right recognized by Article 51 of the UN Charter which includes its right to receive defence assistance.

13. Expresses its readiness to cooperate with all UN member states who exhibit a willingness on their own initiative to provide the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the means for self defense;

14. Further reaffirms the position of OIC countries that they do ndt consider themselves "de jure" obliged to respect the illegal and unjust arms embargo imposed against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a member of the U.N., which is the victim of Serbian aggression and genocide.

15. Reiterates that consistent with Article 51 of the UN Charter as well as Article 1 of the Convention on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, all states are under an obligation to provide necessary means to enable the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to defend itself against aggression and genocide.

C) ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS OF A PEACE SETTLEMENT:

16. Reiterates the full and effective commitment of OIC countries to support the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders.

17. Rejects strongly any suggestion to permit or legalize any special or confederal relationship between the Bosnian Serbs and Serbia and Montenegro, as this would violate and undermine the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

18. Reaffirms the principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by the use of force and emphasizes the importance of the not taking any measures which would reward aggression or appease the aggressor as this would be detrimental to upholding the principles of the U.N. Charter and International Law.

19. Emphasizes the need to ensure that the ongoing peace process is consistent with the full and effective sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, democratic principles, the highest standards of human rights, the right and opportunity for refugees and displaced persons to return free and unhindered to their homes and full respect for international law including the decisions of the International War Crimes Tribunal.

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20. Welcomes the Dayton peace agreement at the initiative of the United States.

21. Reiterates the obligation of the international community to ensure the full implementation of the Dayton peace agreement and reaffirms that in order to establish a just and durable peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina it is necessary to ensure:

- Full and effective sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders must be preserved.

- Territorial arrangements should ensure full and complete return of all populated areas seized by rebel Serbs through the use of force and ethnic cleansing on the basis of roll-back principle.

- Sarajevo must be maintained as an integral, undivided and multicultural city under the control of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- Any relationship of the entities to be established in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with neighbouring or other countries should be fully consistent with the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders.

- The integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be guaranteed by joint institutions of the State, notably the Parliament, the Presidency, the Government, the Constitutional Court and a Central Bank and joint functions such as foreign affairs, defence, protection of human rights and freedoms, citizenship, protection of external borders, communications, currency, customs, foreign trade, budget and financing on the state level.

- Arrangements should ensure that no single party will be able to block the effective functioning of the joint institutions of the states through creation of a Constitutional Court.

- Democratic elections should be held on the basis of the following conditions: (a) freedom of functioning of all political parties, freedom of press, personal freedom and the right to private property; (b) return of a

large number of refugees to towns in which they lived before the war; (c) efficient international control of elections; (d) elections should be held while the international forces for implementing peace are in the country; and (e) elections for the Presidency and Parliament must be direct.

- All individuals who have been indicted or suspected by the International War Crimes Tribunal for committing war crimes must not be permitted to participate in the elections.

- Serbia and Croatia should be officially obliged to declare that they do not have territorial designs towards the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and will not incite separatist and secessionist movements in Bosnia.

- The Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be enabled to defend the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on its own from any possible aggression.

- The status and rights to be granted to rebel Serbs in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be at par with those of the non-Serb population in Sanjak.

- The cultural and religious plurality of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be preserved throughout its territory. The Federation of Bosniacs and Croats should be supported in all fields to ensure the effective reunification of the whole territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- There must be international guarantee for the protection of human rights, democratic elections, freedom of movement and the right of refugees to return to their homes, as well as, the right to private property and obligation to return the confiscated or illegally acquired property. All illegal acts should be made null and void.

D) SANCTIONS AGAINST SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO:

22. Expresses its outrage over the deliberate and continuing military involvement of Serbia-Montenegro and its assistance to the Bosnian rebel Serbs and emphasizes the need for taking effective measures to put an end to such illegal deliveries by strengthening the mechanisms to seal the border between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia-Montenegro.

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23. Expresses its opposition to the lifting of sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro (the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), as well as any easing of sanctions until such time that Serbia and Montenegro (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia):

(a) Recognizes the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders;

(b) Accepts the placement of United Nations Forces on the borders for effective monitoring;

(c) Abides by the provisions of the Dayton peace agreement, including full withdrawal from all occupied territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

24. Calls upon those states which have not yet done so to sever all economic and commercial ties with Serbia and Montenegro.

25. Supports the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in its legal action before the International Court of Justice against the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (Serbia-Montenegro) for violations of the Convention on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

E) MULTINATIONAL FORCE:

26. Reiterates the need for an effective peace implementation mechanism under the mandate of the UN Security Council and reaffirms the need to ensure adequate representation of the OIC troops in the multi-national force including effective participation in its command structure.

27. Further reiterates that the financing of the operations of the multi-national force to implement the `eace agreement should be envisaged in a manner which should enable Member States of the OIC to participate in the peace implementation force.

F) RECONSTRUCTION:

28. Appeals to the international community to assist in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and calls on the OIC member countries to make special efforts to offer humanitarian, commercial, economic and technical cooperation to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

29. Calls on member countries to extend necessary assistance and support to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia on a bilateral, trilateral or multilateral basis with a view to

strengthening their economies and to promote mutual respect, firm friendship and cooperation between these two Republics as well as to fortify the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

30. Expresses the urgent need for providing humanitarian assistance for the refugees and displaced persons of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and appeals to Governments and International Organizations to mobilize financial and humanitarian assistance for alleviating the sufferings of the Bosnian refugees and displaced persons.

31. Calls on the international community to oblige the aggressors against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to compensate the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the maximum extent possible for the massive destruction of its infrastructure, economy as well as its religious and cultural heritage.

32. Emphasizes the necessity of ensuring that assured and adequate resources are provided for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in line with democratic principles, respect for human rights and free return of refugees and displaced persons.

33. Urges the Governments and financial institutions as well as humanitarian organizations to extend direct or indirect financial and humanitarian assistance to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina aimed at alleviating the humanitarian crisis, rehabilitating the basic economic activities for the survival of population as well as assisting the firms operating abroad and also encourages assistance to be extended to the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

34. Appeals to the international community to mobilize resources for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in coordination and cooperation with the Agency for Reconstruction and Development (AICRED) and emphasizes the need to aid the efforts of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo in conjunction with Security Council Resolution 900.

35. Renews its commitment to assist in the rebuilding of the economic infrastructure of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to provide financial support for the procurement of the requirements of the Bosnian government, as well as assist Bosnian firms operating abroad.

36. Calls on member states to extend their cooperation and support to the OIC-IDB Programme of Assistance for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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37. Welcomes and supports the decision of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina to establish an "Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina" in accordance with the Plan of Action adopted at the Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina and Troop Contributing Countries at Kuala Lumpur on 14 September 1995 for mobilizing and coordinating humanitarian, economic, legal and defence assistance in line with the obligations and commitments of the OIC member countries under the UN Charter.

38. Urges Member States to actively participate in the efforts of the "Assistance Mobilization Group for Bosnia and Herzegovina" in order to mobilize greater assistance in different fields for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

G) PARTICIPATION OF THE OIC CONTACT GROUP IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT:

39. Reaffirms that the direct participation of the OIC Contact Group in the implementation of the peace agreement would be essential to facilitate a just and equitable peace settlement.

40. Emphasizes the necessity for an active and meaningful participation of OIC member countries in the implementation of the Dayton peace agreement.

41. Welcomes the Joint Meetings of the OIC Contact Group and the Five Nation Contact Group at Paris on 7 September, 1995 and at New York on 28 September, 1995 and underlines that these consultations between the two Contact Groups on a frequent and regular basis are essential for facilitating the realization of a just and durable peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

42. Commends the work of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and requests it to continue its work.

43. Requests the Chairman of the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/23-P
ON
JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute which remain unimplemented;

Recalling that the Simla Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan calls for a final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue;

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations;

Recalling the Special Declaration on Jammu and Kashmir adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference and previous OIC resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute;

Expressing concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiris;

Recalling the Report of the OIC Fact Finding Mission on the situation in Kashmir following its visit to Azad Jammu and Kashmir in February 1993, and regretting that the human rights situation in Indian held Jammu and Kashmir remains grave;

Regretting also that the Government of India has not responded favourably so far to the offer of the Good Offices Mission made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and renewed by the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences;

Further regretting that the OIC Fact Finding Mission was not allowed to visit Indian held Jammu and Kashmir;

Noting the report of the Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and endorsing the recommendations contained therein.

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Taking note of the strong condemnation by Pakistan and the True Representatives of the Kashmiri people, including the leadership of the All Parties Hurrieyet Conference of the deplorable act of hostage taking by "Al-Faran" and calling for the immediate and safe release of all the hostages.

Taking note of the Memorandum submitted by the True Representatives of Jammu and Kashmir, which inter-alia, asserts that the people of Jammu and Kashmir will not accept the imposition of a fraudulent political process in Kashmir and that the so-called political process or elections could not be a substitute for a plebiscite as is affirmed in Security Council Resolutions No. 91 (1951) and 122 (1957).

1. Takes note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and endorses the recommendations contained therein (Document No. ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.3).

2. Calls for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

3. Condemns the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and calls for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination.

4. Calls upon Member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the gross and systematic human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

5. Affirms that any political process/elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by people of Kashmir as is provided in the relevant Security Council Resolutions.

6. Calls upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

7. Supports the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to initiate a meaningful bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and calls upon the Government of India to respond positively to these efforts.

8. Affirms that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

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9. Expresses its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region as a result of the large scale deployment of Indian troops in the Indian held Jammu and Kashmir.

10. Calls upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

11. Appeals to the Member States, OIC and Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

12. Requests the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences.

13. Requests the Secretary General to establish contact with the governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

14. Appreciating the efforts made by the Secretary General for enabling the true representatives of the Kashmiri people to have their views expressed in OIC and other international fora, and requests him to continue to take all necessary steps in this regard.

15. Requests the Secretary General to send a three member OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir as decided by the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers as well as the Seventh Extra-ordinary session and the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences, and to submit a report to him.

16. Requests the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

17. Recommends that member states continue to coordinate their positions and to take joint action at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant international fora to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

18. Commends the efforts being made by the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir.

19. Requests the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to continue its efforts for promoting the right of

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self-determination of the Kashmiri people in accordance with the UN Resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights.

20. Decides to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and at the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference.

21. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present reports thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the next Islamic Summit.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/23-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and resolutions of the Islamic Conferences, which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Affirming anew the right of all peoples to decide the form of government they wish to have and to choose their own political, economic and social systems, free from all forms of foreign intervention, coercion or pressure;

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions on Afghanistan since January 1980;

Reiterating its commitment to the promotion of peace and stability in Afghanistan and to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of this country;

Recalling all relevant U.N. General Assembly resolutions particularly Resolution No.48/208 on the emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war stricken Afghanistan adopted by the 48th Session of the General Assembly;

Noting the establishment of the Islamic State in Afghanistan and successful conclusion of the Afghan Jihad;

Recalling the Afghan Peace Accord signed in Islamabad and ratified at Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 18 Ramadan, 1413H (11 March 1993) as well as in Tehran;

Noting with serious concern that the Afghan parties have not been able, so far, to evolve a national consensus as a consequence of which the political crisis has deepened leading to the escalation of armed conflict;

Expressing its grave concern over the outbreak of armed hostilities among various Afghan factions and parties;

Seriously concerned over the tragic humanitarian dimensions of this conflict which has caused immense loss of life, wide spread destruction, deprivation and famine in various parts of Afghanistan as well as large scale exodus of refugees and displacement of population within Afghanistan;

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Recalling the unfortunate incident which occurred at the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul on 6 September 1995;

Underlining the importance of providing humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan and the urgent need to take international actions in this regard;

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Afghanistan (Document No. ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.2).

2. Expresses its deep concern over the fratricidal conflict in Afghanistan and appeals to the Afghan leadership to spare no effort to bring the hostilities to an immediate end.

3. Emphasizes the urgent need for a new political consensus among the Afghan parties.

4. Further emphasizes the need for the immediate establishment of an enlarged mechanism involving all Afghan parties to deal with all issues relating to the Afghan crisis including that of the transfer of power.

5. Affirms the need for the launching of a credible intra-Afghan process for restoring peace and stability in Afghanistan and for reviving the political, economic, social and institutional infrastructure of the Afghan society.

6. Emphasizes the need for promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement as well as for demobilization of armed groups and formation of national army and police force.

7. Expresses its appreciation and support for the initiatives taken by the Secretary General to promote a credible intra-Afghan peace process.

8. Calls upon the Afghan parties to extend their full cooperation to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for promoting peace in Afghanistan.

9. Reaffirms the decisions of the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.

10. Emphasizes the need for effective protection of all the diplomatic missions in Kabul in conformity with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961.

11. Calls for full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and Islamic character of Afghanistan and non-interference in its internal affairs.

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12. Emphasizes the need for continued close coordination of efforts between OIC and UN for promoting a peaceful political settlement in Afghanistan by setting a credible intra-Afghan mechanism.

13. Expresses its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the United Nations to draw the attention of the international community to the acute economic and political problems of Afghanistan, and for promoting peace and mobilizing assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction and in this regard, encourages the continuing cooperation between the efforts of the OIC and the UN Special Mission.

14. Notes with satisfaction all the efforts made by various international organizations, particularly the UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in providing humanitarian assistance to the war victims inside Afghanistan under most difficult circumstances.

15. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to evaluate the war damage and destruction in Afghanistan and to prepare a comprehensive report on requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country.

16. Appeals to the international community, in particular Member States, to respond to the humanitarian exigencies of the situation in Afghanistan by extending generous assistance.

17. Urges Member States and Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance for the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and calls for the speedy and voluntary repatriation and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees.

18. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit reports thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/23-P
ON THE
SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20, Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and resolutions adopted by the Sixth and Seventh Islamic Summit Conferences on the situation in Somalia;

Gravely concerned about the factional fighting and civil strife which has virtually destroyed Somalia, caused immense suffering to its people and has serious implications for the national unity, territorial integrity and political independence of this Islamic country;

Commending the timely initiative of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference in requesting the Security Council to send peace keeping forces to Somalia, in pursuance of Resolution 13/6-P(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit as well as his proposal to the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly for the convening of an International Conference for Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia;

Noting with satisfaction the intensive efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, in cooperation with the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, in the framework of joint approach, which has produced positive results;

Taking Note of all relevant Security Council Resolutions on Somalia;

Noting also the signing of the Addis Ababa Agreement for Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia in March 1993 as well as the results of the informal consultations between the Somali factions held in Nairobi in March 1994;

Commending the tremendous efforts made by the international community in providing relief and humanitarian assistance to the victims of war and famine in Somalia through effective and coordinated efforts under the framework of the Security Council;

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Encouraging the ongoing efforts of the regional States and the Organization of African Unity for promoting peace in Somalia;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General, (Document No.ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.4);

1. Reaffirms its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia.

2. Notes with appreciation the constant efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, as well as for the alleviation of the suffering of the Somali people in cooperation with the regional States, the United Nations, the League of Arab States and Organization of African Unity, in the framework of a joint approach and calls for continuation of such efforts and requests the Secretary General to send a Contact Group to urge various Somali parties to resume their dialogue with a view to achieving national reconciliation.

3. Calls for the convening of an international conference on peace and national reconciliation in Somalia in accordance with the relevant resolution of the UN General Assembly, with the participation of all the Somali parties and all the concerned international and regional organizations.

4. Welcomes the signature of the Addis Ababa Agreement for the establishment of peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, and invites all the Somali factions to work for the simultaneous disarmament of all the militias and other groups.

5. Decides to extend its full support to the ongoing efforts of the regional States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity in Somalia.

6. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have contributed troops to UN operation in Somalia as well as those which have provided relief and humanitarian assistance to the Somali people.

7. Calls upon the international community, especially the Member States, to assist in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia by continuing to provide urgent humanitarian assistance such as food and medicine in order to enable Somalia to rebuild the institutions and the educational infrastructures and to absorb all the youth in the general education schools inside Somalia as well as offer scholarships at the university level in the universities of Member States.

8. Calls upon all states, in particular the neighbouring states, to cooperate in the implementation of the arms embargo established by Security Council Resolution 733 (1992) and also calls upon all Somali factions to enter into negotiations for a constructive dialogue for a peaceful settlement of the problem.

9. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/23-P
ON THE
CONSEQUENCES OF IRAQ'S AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT
AND IRAQ'S NON-COMPLIANCE
WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Having taken cognizance of the report submitted by the Secretary General to the Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Document No. ICFM/23-95/PIL/D.5);

Considering the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which calls for strengthening Islamic solidarity among Member States;

Taking note of recent developments in the situation between Iraq and Kuwait;

Mindful of the fundamental interests of the Islamic Ummah and of Islamic solidarity;

1. Calls upon Iraq to pursue efforts towards the fulfillment of its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions, for the establishment of security, peace and stability in the region.

2. Calls on Iraq to cooperate fully and seriously with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Tripartite Committee in Geneva which was established under its sponsorship and supervision, with a view to implementing its engagements pursuant to Para. 2C and Para. 3C of resolutions No. 686 (1991) and (30) of resolution No. 687 (1991) pertaining to urgent release of prisoners and hostages from among Kuwaiti military troops and civilians and any others so as to put an end to this humanitarian issue.

3. Affirms that Iraq, in accepting resolution 686 (1991) and resolution 687 (1991) is deemed accountable for implementing Para 2-B of resolution 686 and Para 16 of resolution 687 which involve the responsibility of Iraq under the relevant Security Council resolutions for reparations in respect of any direct loss

or direct harm, including any attendent environmental damages, depletion of natural resources or any losses sustained by foreign governments, their nationals or their companies.

4. Reaffirms, Security Council resolution 949 which calls on Iraq not to use again its military or any other forces in an aggressive or provocative manner to threaten its neighbours or the U.N. operations in Iraq.

5. Emphasizes that Iraq must commit itself to the implementation of all requirements in full by providing all information on its armaments' programme in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council; and must fully cooperate with the Committee concerned with the elimination of the weapons of Mass destruction (UNSCOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

6. Reaffirms respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq; expresses its sympathy with the Iraqi people and welcomes, in this respect, Security Council Resolutions No. 986 (1995) and considers same to be a step that should be accepted and implemented by Iraq so as to alleviate this suffering.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 11 /23-P
ON THE
CONFLICT BETWEEN ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN

The Twenty-third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Solidarity and Tolerance), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 17 to 20 Rajab, 1416H (9-12 December, 1995),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Gravely concerned over the serious escalation of aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijan Republic which has resulted in the occupation of more than 20% of Azeri territory;

Deeply distressed over the plight of more than one million Azeri displaced persons and refugees resulting from Armenian aggression and magnitude and severity of humanitarian problems;

Recalling the principled position taken on this issue by the Fifth and Seventh Extraordinary Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul in June 1992, and Islamabad in September, 1994 respectively;

Also recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Final Communique adopted by the OIC Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers at the United Nations, New York, on 23 September, 1992 and 3 October, 1994;

Noting the efforts made by the neighbouring countries and regional states, notably the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Turkey to promote a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan;

Conscious of the threat posed to international peace and security by the Armenian aggression;

Urging strict adherence to the Charter of the UN and full implementation of Security Council resolutions;

Noting the destructive influence of the policy of aggression of the Republic of Armenia on the peace process in the CSCE framework;

1. Strongly condemns the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijan Republic.

2. Considers the actions perpetrated against civilian Azeri population in occupied Azeri territory as blatant violation of human rights.

3. Strongly demands the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, immediate unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories inter alia Lachin and Shusha regions and strongly urges Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic.

4. Calls on the Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Azerbaijan Republic; take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic and decides to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.

5. Reaffirms that acquisition of land by use of force cannot be recognized.

6. Calls for a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.

7. Urges both Armenia and Azerbaijan and all states member of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing CSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

8. Reaffirms its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country.

9. Calls for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.

10. Expresses its concern over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic and requests the member states, the Islamic Development Bank and the other Islamic Institutions to render urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Azerbaijan Republic.

11. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a Report to the Twenty-Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.